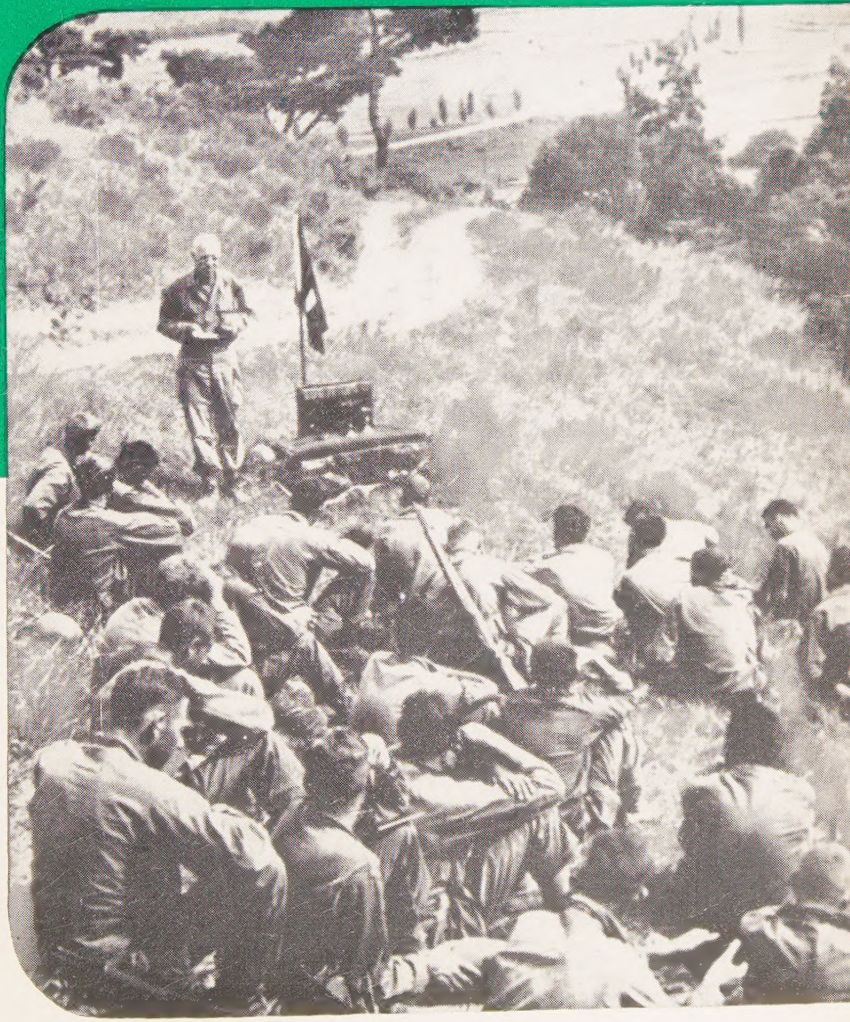
The LUTHERAN



PRAYER AFTER BATTLE

Chaplain conducts worship of soldiers in Korea

Vol. 33, No. 4

OCTOBER 25, 1950

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Simple Remedy

IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD lived an elderly lady who was never cross or discontented. Everyone knew she had had numerous troubles throughout her life and all wondered at her peaceful attitude.

One day a farmer was delivering some peaches to her home. He was feeling rather downhearted about his failure to make many sales that afternoon. "I'd like you to tell me, Mrs. Stoner, what is your secret—that you're always pleasant?"

She looked thoughtfully at the man for a moment. "It's so simple," she said. "Every morning before I leave my room, I pray, read a little in the Bible, and then think about how I can make the day happier for somebody."

"But, tell me," asked the farmer, "how do you keep from forgetting it before the first hour's over?"

"At first I did forget. Then I decided to make it a habit. Now I just ask myself several times during the day, 'Are you doing what He expects of you?' " she explained.

Once more the farmer looked at his peaches. "My trouble's always been I get so all-fired busy with the world I forget about the right and wrong of things. Soon I'm out of sorts with myself and then I start wonderin' why."

The farmer expressed one of the main reasons for the present condition of world affairs and our neighbor lady gave the "simple" remedy.

—KATHERINE BENION

The LUTHERAN News Magazine of the United Lutheran Church in America

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Next Week: A CHRISTIAN OUTLOOK ON A TROUBLED WORLD

THE CHURCH IN THE NEWS

Showdown coming in East Germany

"In half a year there will no longer be any church problem" in the Soviet zone of Germany, said Dr. Karl Steinhoff this month. He is minister of the interior in the Communist government of the East German Republic.

East Zone elections on Oct. 15 would mark the beginning of an attack against the "reactionary" church leadership which has refused to encourage church members to support the Communist-front ticket. First target of the attack on the church will probably be Bishop Otto Dibelius.

The bishop conducted a private conference of church leaders in Berlin in mid-October to plan a strategy of resistance. Both Protestants and Roman Catholics announced this month they will no longer take part in Sunday broadcasts over Communist controlled radio stations. The Communists had broken promises to keep radio services "free from all political propaganda," said the churchmen.

Most of the paper supply held by churchmen for printing Bibles and other religious books has been confiscated by Communist secret police, THE LUTHERAN was in formed by its Berlin correspondent last week.

Tito may release Stepinac

Two American tourists in Yugoslavia were permitted this month to visit Roman Catholic Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac in his prison cell. The archbishop has served four years of a 16-year jail sentence. For several years visitors had not been permitted to see him.

The archbishop seemed to be in good health and is living in reasonably comfortable quarters, said Mr. and Mrs. Harold Evans. They were not allowed to have any private conversation with the prisoner.

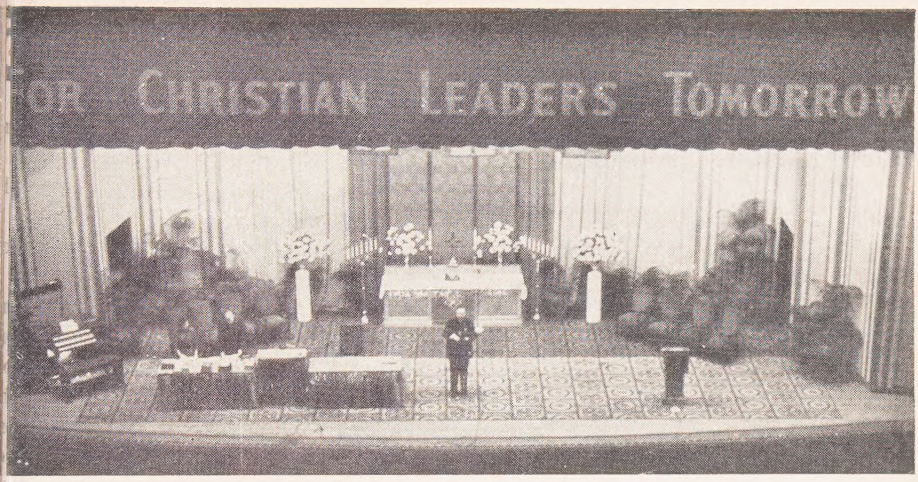
Permitting visitors to see the archbishop might be a friendly gesture indicating a willingness of the Yugoslav government to arrange terms for releasing him from prison. Officials have circulated a report that they will free the archbishop if the Vatican consents to remove him from the country. Roman Catholic authorities are said to have refused to make any compromise. They want Archbishop Stepinac released unconditionally.

ALC must have doctrinal discussion

Two years ago the United Lutheran Church convention agreed unanimously to offer to merge with "all or any" National Lutheran Council churches. A reply to the ULC came this month from the American Lutheran Church.

"Our churches have enjoyed cordial relations and helpful associations," said the ALC statement. "We shall strive to increase the areas of understanding and co-operation between our two bodies. We are convinced, however, that any negotiations for organic union must begin with discussion of doctrine and practice in our two churches."

ALC delegates in Columbus, Ohio, this month turned down a proposal for merging the eight National Lutheran Council churches or converting the council into a federation. They approved further planning for a merger with the Evngelical and United Evangelical Lutheran churches and urged the Augustana and Lutheran Free churches to join in negotiating the merger.



UNITED LUTHERANS MET HERE
Ninety-foot theater stage was given church-like appearance

DES MOINES REPORT

ote for Lutheran unity

Without debate and without a single egative vote the United Lutheran Church n America went on record this month in avor of "complete organic union with ther participating bodies in the National utheran Council." At the Des Moines onvention on Oct. 10 it also approved ransformation of the National Council nto a federation as a half-way step toward merger.

There was no excitement among delegates when they voted. They knew the merger proposals were already dead. They had been defeated in 1950 conventions of other Lutheran churches.

Results in the eight churches of the National Lutheran Council had been:

	MERGER	FEDERATION
American Lutheran	No	No
Augustana	Yes	Yes
Danish Lutheran	Yes	Yes
Evangelical Lutheran	No	No
Lutheran Free Church	No	Yes
Suomi	No	No[1]
United Evangelical	Yes[2]	No
United Lutheran	Yes	Yes

NOTE 1. Suomi Synod said it would approve the federation plan "if all NLC bodies do likewise." NOTE 2. The UELC said it approved an eight-church merger but was primarily interested in merger with the ALC and ELC.

Continue to be hopeful

"A continuing attitude of prayerful patience and hope" must mark the United Lutheran Church, a ULC committee told the Des Moines convention.

"We believe it to be the will of God that the separate Lutheran bodies in this country shall ultimately unite, for a more effective proclamation of that gospel by which alone the world may be saved."

United Lutherans were not in favor, said their committee, of trying to formulate new doctrinal agreements with other Lutherans. The historic Lutheran statements of belief, especially the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Catechism, are sufficient basis for Lutheran agreement, the ULC has stated.

"Encouraging progress" is being made toward merger of the ULC and the Danish Lutheran Church, it was reported.

Unanimous on budget

Without a flicker of debate the Des Moines convention this month adopted the biggest budget in the church's history. For 1952 the United Lutheran Church is asking from its 4,150 congregations $5,203,300, and for 1953, $5,232,400 (1950 budget is $4,880,900.)

Half the amount asked in 1952-53 is for home and foreign missions.

Until 1945 the ULC apportionment goal had been $2 million a year. It was not until 1946 that the church had ever given more than $2 million. This year contributions will be somewhere between $3.5 and $4 million. Along with gifts for Lutheran World Action and the Christian Higher Education Year appeal the total contribution reaching the United Lutheran Church this year, predicted Treasurer Henry Beisler, will be about $8.5 million.

Twenty per cent for emergencies

During uncertain days late in World War II the United Lutheran Church had adopted a new practice in budget making. Instead of holding to fixed percentages in dividing among the boards and agencies the money received by the church treasury, a substantial amount was held over to meet emergencies.

An allocation commission of 15 pastors and laymen has met each year with the church's Executive Board to allot the sum remaining in the treasury according to special needs that have developed. How much of the ULCA apportioned benevolence ought to be held over for such an allocation in 1952 and 1953 was the question the Des Moines convention had to decide.

The Executive Board proposed that 20 per cent of the total budget in '52 and '53 should be held for action by the allocation commission. Dr. Clarence C. Stoughton argued that this involved "turning over to the Executive Board functions that belong to the convention."

A motion to reduce the special fund to 10 per cent of the total budget was defeated. A second motion to reduce the fund to 15 per cent was also defeated.

SIX HUNDRED DELEGATES WERE PRESENT
They were alert, attentive

he convention agreed to the 20 per cent mount which had been the Executive oard's recommendation.

amily protection

It took more than two hours of the Des Moines convention time to reach agreement on a "family protection" plan for astors. From the Board of Pensions had ome a proposal that each clergyman who s a member of the "contributory pension lan" should also be insured for $3,000 p to age 60, and in decreasing amounts fter that (61 to 65, $2,000 . . . 66 to 70, 1,000 . . . 71 or over, $500).

Pastors who die after only 10 or 15 ears of membership in the pension plan ave not built up sufficient reserve to insure their families very much income. ome special protection should be provided. By tapering off the benefits for families of those who die after age 60, ost is kept low for the younger pastors. (Cost is estimated by the Board of Pensions at $36 a year.)

Opposition to the plan came from some New York Synod delegates. Ninety-three of the 497 pastors of this synod participate in a group policy with the Prudential Insurance Company. It pays $2,000 at time of death of any member, irrespective of age. Dr. Joseph M. Lotsch, chairman of this group insurance committee, argued strenuously against the Pension Board proposal.

Objections answered

The Pension Board, chartered under Pennsylvania law, cannot protect pastors' families through a group plan written by a commercial insurance company, it was explained by Dr. Thomas L. Cline, pension board executive secretary. Main purpose of the proposed plan—to provide low-cost protection for younger pastors —would be defeated by extending full benefits to older pastors.

After long debate the board's plan was adopted, with the provision that study will be made of the possibility of increasing the benefits for older men. The plan will go into effect when 75 per cent of the eligible pastors have enrolled. Congregations are requested to pay the $36 a year to insure their pastors under the new plan.

VIRGINIA DELEGATES
Front row on the left

One pension proposal got quick convention approval. It is that no pastor coming on the ULC clerical roll after 1952 will be eligible for the "non-contributory" pension. Even with this cut-off date in effect, pensions to be paid under this plan will mount to $451,500 by 1979, the Board of Pensions estimated. The "non-contributory" pension will not be necessary when pastors have had opportunity to be enrolled for a long period under the "contributory plan," it was explained.

Standards for women

Most long-drawn-out debate at the Des Moines convention was on the question of "Standards for Full-time Women Workers." Most delegates had lost track of what the argument was about before the final vote was taken.

Behind this argument was a question which was not discussed this year, but postponed for consideration at a future convention. Shall there be some form of commissioning or setting apart for special service of women who wish to make church work their career? This might be something like the ordination of men for full-time service as pastors.

If women are to be commissioned, there will have to be some standards of preparation for their work. The Boards of Deaconess Work and Education had drawn up a table of standards, including some even for church office secretaries ("high school graduate . . . one year of business training and experience . . . one year of religious studies at a Lutheran school . . . three years of satisfactory

FOUR WERE COMMISSIONED

Sisters set apart at the Des Moines convention for work as deaconesses talk with veteran Sister Sophia Jepson, one of the first class entering the Baltimore Motherhouse, who was consecrated in 1895. She was directing sister in Baltimore from 1903 to 1932

work under the direction of the school giving the religious training.")

For teachers in church-related schools and colleges one of the proposed standards was "a total of 30 semester credit hours in the field of religion at a Lutheran school." This was also to be required for social workers, nurses, and staff personnel of the church's boards, auxiliaries, and agencies.

Delegates argued that proposed standards were too stringent and limited. Final action was to refer the question to the ULC Executive Board "for study of the constitutional and doctrinal soundness of the commissioning of women."

Standards for deaconesses

Only standards for women which survived the debate in Des Moines were those regarding the training of deaconesses. These were adopted as follows: Resolved, "that in addition to the seminaries whose curricula qualify them as professional schools on the graduate level, the Lutheran training schools at Baltimore and Philadelphia be recognized as professional schools on the undergraduate level for women church workers. . . .

"That the Board of Education investigate the possibility of Lutheran church colleges granting the bachelor's degree upon the completion of the professional studies. This would mean three consecutive years at college and two consecutive years at the professional school. . . . That the Board of Education counsel with the colleges and seminaries regarding the above co-operative program."

Training of deaconesses is making good progress, reported Sister Mildred Winter, new executive secretary of the Board of Deaconess Work. There are now 46 women enrolled in the two training schools. During the next two years the board will put a staff of five or six sisters in the field to recruit candidates for training as deaconesses.

Graduate seminary plan defeated

In rented quarters—perhaps in New York City—with a first-year budget of $57,900—an inter-Lutheran theological seminary for graduate study might be established. This was the plan proposed at Des Moines by the ULCA Board of Education.

Four Lutheran churches (ALC, ELC, Augustana, ULC) have been considering the plan. Especially for those who wish to become teachers in theological seminaries, an institution for graduate study is necessary. At present students attend non-Lutheran universities.

In an hour of discussion the graduate seminary plan was sharply attacked. It would cost a half-million dollars for a library alone, said Dr. Clarence C. Stoughton, president of Wittenberg College. "We are planning without resources," he said. He thought the proposed school would "provide cheap degrees for those who want cheap degrees."

Dr. Jonas Dressler, president of Northwestern Seminary, said a good graduate seminary would have to start with a million dollars. Dr. Luther D. Reed, former president of Philadelphia Seminary, said the proposed school would not be accredited by the American Association of Theological Schools.

Action of the convention was to approve the general idea of an inter-Lutheran graduate seminary, but to refer the plan back to the Board of Education for further study by the four-church committee which had recommended it.

Scherer had concluding word

Last speaker at the Des Moines convention was Dr. Paul E. Scherer, Union

DR. PAUL E. SCHERER
Last speaker

Seminary professor in New York City. (Full text of the Scherer address will be published in a later LUTHERAN.) Urgency of the present world situation and the right response of the Christian were Dr. Scherer's theme.

"Maybe we'd better not have spent so much time deciding to go to Seattle," said Dr. Scherer—referring to the discussion on the place of the 1952 convention. "Maybe we'd better decide whether there will be a Seattle to go to."

No bishops yet

Nobody had expected much debate on a proposal that United Lutherans defer action on whether or not to give the title of "bishop" to their church officers. The matter should be discussed in "future general assemblies of Lutheran churches in America," a committee had recommended.

The matter suddenly came to life when a quick-witted attorney from Norristown, Pa., Mr. H. Ober Hess, urged the convention to approve titles such as "bishop" and "archbishop" for church officials.

"It is their due that we make available to them the forms of recognition which have been familiar to the Christian Church from its earliest beginning," he said.

Mr. Hess observed that "we need not go far outside our own group before we are likely to find people confusing the president of the ULCA with the president of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)."

"The word 'president' is in this day too much a generic term signifying nothing precisely," he added. "Hardly an American adult lives who is not president of something."

After other delegates had aired their views, President Franklin Clark Fry stepped from the chair to speak on the motion to recommit the entire matter to committee.

"It is obvious," he said, "that the convention is not in any mood to take a stand either way." Dr. Fry stressed that "we cannot call upon other Lutheran bodies to do something about which we have not unanimously made up our minds and which we cannot give our fullest endorsement."

"There are many ramifications," he said, "ones that go to the very roots of our organizational set-up. Adopting titles would require a complete rethinking of our entire system. There would have to be full-time bishops for all synods of the church. Archbishops and bishops usually serve for life . . . is that what we want? The rights of such bishops in relation to the boards and agencies of the church would have to be defined anew. Such changes would require extensive overhauling of our constitution."

The motion to recommit was thereupon approved unanimously.

"I Move to Amend by Substituting . . ."
Judge James F. Henninger of Allentown, Pennsylvania, had the floor

International complaint department

When U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson tells the United Nations General Assembly about the wrongdoings of Russia, "it is not to be expected that Mr. Vishinski will come gratefully to Mr. Acheson and say 'Thank you, Sir. We will now do what you want.' The United States would be equally unwilling to respond to the criticisms of the USSR."

Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, who made this statement at the ULCA convention this month, had a plan. He said the United States should set up some agency to which nations could bring their criticisms of other nations. Nations criticized for any of their policies which irritate other nations would have the right to reply to criticisms.

Then the findings of the complaint department would be placed before the judgment of world opinion, suggested Dr. Nolde. Under present conditions, Dr. Nolde said, there would probably not be any value in a meeting between President Truman and Marshall Stalin for discussion of the tension in relations of the U.S. and USSR. Such a conference would be more likely to be successful if conducted on "the basis of indictments presented by world opinion."

Dr. Nolde, whom President Franklin Clark Fry called "one of the most useful Christian citizens in the world today," brought to the Des Moines convention a statement entitled "A Christian Outlook on a Troubled World." "The struggle for peace must go forward unremittingly," said the Nolde statement. "And men must be driven by conviction that the peace can yet be won."

No representative at Vatican

There was one question on which Lutherans hadn't changed their minds a bit in the last 10 years. They didn't want

the United States or Canadian government to send a diplomatic representative to the court of the Pope.

At Des Moines the United Lutheran Church recorded "its unalterable opposition to the establishment of any kind of diplomatic relations, or resemblance thereto, between the United States government and the Vatican or any other religious group."

President Franklin Clark Fry gave the Des Moines convention one of the bluntest statements on the ambassadorship to the Vatican that had been heard anywhere in many a day. He attacked particularly the suggestion that the Vatican is a great international listening post where it pays the U.S. to keep a man to pick up information.

"Where does such information come from?" Dr. Fry asked. "If the Vatican possesses and can dispense special information, does that information not come from the nationals of other countries? And if that is pleaded in favor of relationships with the Vatican, what assurance do we Americans have that the information that would go to other countries might not come from nationals of this nation who would make their due reports to the Papal authority?"

"That particular interchange of information is fraught with peril," said Dr. Fry, "and with questions as to its legitimacy."

What can be done?

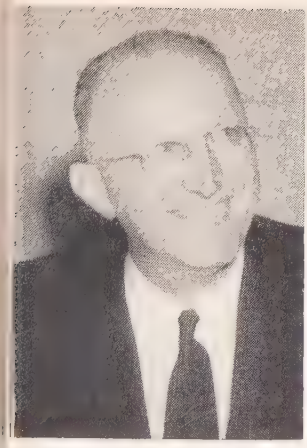
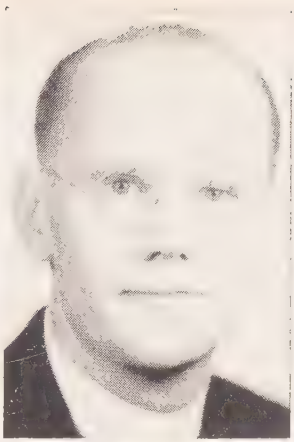
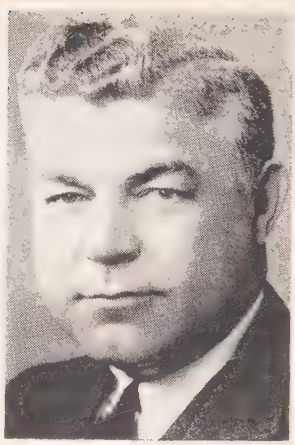
President Harry Truman has been asked, reported Dr. Fry, to receive a representative delegation of leaders of Protestant churches, "more representative than any delegation that has ever waited upon any president at any time." Briefs will be prepared supporting the attitude of a majority of Protestants on the question of sending a diplomatic representative to the Pope.

A petition may be circulated, bearing signatures of the heads of the Protestant churches in the United States, and other churches. Also signatures of district presidents, moderators, stated clerks and other administrative heads of Protestant church organizations.

Such a document, said Dr. Fry, "will represent a vast segment of the American population, and in addition to a degree not now appreciated in Washington, it

STANDING VOTE

Delegates applauded as more than 90 per cent stood to indicate their desire for United Lutheran membership in the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

DELEGATES CAME FROM EVERYWHERE

Dr. Earl Erb, Pa. *Pastor John Futch, Colo.* *Dr. Wynne Boliek, S. C.*

will represent an intense conviction of a huge segment of the American people."

Dr. Fry invited Christian citizens to write immediately "the clear expression of your opinion" on the Vatican representative question "to the State Department, to the President, to your representatives in the Congress. We are not fomenting any agitation. All we are doing is giving you an indication that the time is here now in which you and others with like mind with you would do well to express your emphatic views."

As Dr. Fry finished speaking all delegates stood in a demonstration approval of what he had said.

Seattle in 1952

The farthest west that a convention of the United Lutheran Church has ever been held was Omaha, Nebraska (1940). At Des Moines this month delegates decided the 1952 sessions are to be in Seattle, Washington.

An invitation from the Pacific Synod had been on file since 1946, and money has been put aside in the ULC treasury to help pay travel expenses for a West Coast convention. But some delegates at Des Moines were vigorously opposed to the proposal to hold the church assembly so far west.

Their main point was the cost—which may amount to $100,000. They also objected to requiring delegates to spend extra time needed for the long trip. (Half of the United Lutheran congregations are in New York State, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.) It was suggested that the convention be held in some such city as Columbus, Ohio, and the money saved be given to Home Missions.

Dr. Lawrence H. Steinhoff, Pacific Synod president, reminded the convention that the ULC is making a big investment in establishing new churches in the far west. He said the church should send its delegates west so they might inspect the progress being made. It was argued that the western section of the church would be strengthened and encouraged by a convention in Seattle. Churchmen from the east would gain a broader picture of Christian opportunities in the most rapidly developing area of America.

The resolution to hold the convention in Seattle in 1952 was carried by a vote of about 2 to 1.

ELECTIONS

These are the men and women elected at the Des Moines convention to boards and committees of the United Lutheran Church

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Dr. Wynne C. Boliek, Columbia, S. C.
Dr. Dwight F. Putman, Harrisburg, Pa.
Dr. J. J. Scherer, Richmond, Va.
Mr. Norman E. Bischoff, Toledo, Ohio
Mr. Erwin H. List, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. William F. Zimmerman, Greenville, Pa.

COMMISSION OF ADJUDICATION
Dr. Benjamin H. Pershing, Springfield, Ohio
Dr. Thomas D. Rinde, Fremont, Nebr.
Mr. George A. Baldwin, Rochester, Pa.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
Dr. Earl S. Erb, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. T. Benton Peery, Wichita, Kan.
Dr. Lorin J. Wolff, Lincoln, Nebr.
Dr. John L. Yost, Sr., Columbia, S. C.
Mr. Alvin Metzger, Hanover, Ontario, Can.
Mr. Aubrey Mauney, Kings Mountain, N. C.
Mr. M. P. Moller, Hagerstown, Md.

BOARD OF AMERICAN MISSIONS
Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dr. Paul J. Hoh, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Rev. H. T. Rasmussen, Minneapolis,
The Rev. Frederick R. Ludwig, Postville, Ia.
Mr. Lucius A. Denny, Columbia, S. C.
Mr. John C. Korn, Rutherford, N. J.
Mr. Clarence L. Schust, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BOARD OF SOCIAL MISSIONS
Dr. H. T. Lehman, Waterloo, Ontario, Can.
The Rev. George R. Whittecar, Tulsa, Okla.
The Rev. William C. Zimmann, Dayton, O.
The Rev. Harold Haas, Jersey City, N. J.
Mr. William H. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. G. Morris Smith, Selinsgrove, Pa.
Mr. Victor H. Evjen, Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF DEACONESS WORK
Dr. Russell F. Auman, New York City
Dr. Harry F. Baughman, Gettysburg, Pa.
Mr. Luther Boliek, Hickory, N. C.
Miss Frances Dysinger, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sister Louise Burroughs, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARD OF PENSIONS
Judge James F. Henninger, Allentown, Pa.
Mr. Fred C. Mueller, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. Carl Schulz, Chicago

BOARD OF EDUCATION
Dr. L. D. Folkemer, Bethesda, Md.
Dr. Leland H. Lesher, Lincoln, Nebr.
Dr. Paul C. White, New York City
Dr. D. Bruce Young, Shelby, Ohio
Dr. Millard E. Gladfelter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Alvin Schaediger, Cliffside Park, N. J.
Dr. Helene Hartung, New York City

PARISH AND CHURCH SCHOOL BOARD
Dr. Walter B. Freed, Charlotte, N. C.
Dr. G. Lawrence Himmelman, Pittsburgh,
The Rev. Paul J. Renz, Hammond, Ind.
Mr. Horace Geisel, Harrisburg, Pa.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION
Dr. John Schmidt, Toledo, Ohio
Dr. Carl C. Rasmussen, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dr. Theodore G. Tappert, Philadelphia
Dr. Luther Strickler, Norfolk, Va.
Mr. O. A. Hanke, Mount Morris, Ill.
Mr. Carl W. Weber, Kitchener, Ontario
Mr. Herbert T. Walker, Shaker Heights, O.

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH PAPERS
Dr. Edward T. Horn, Allentown, Pa.
Dr. Charles L. Venable, Harrisburg, Pa.
Dr. W. Emerson Reck, Springfield, Ohio

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT
Mr. Frederick G. Erb, Elverson, Pa.
Mr. Charles H. Esser, Kutztown, Pa.
Mr. Alexander Graf, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Dr. Peter P. Hagan, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Thomas P. Hickman, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Harold U. Landis, Lebanon, Pa.
Judge Lawrence F. Speckman, Louisville, Ky.
Mr. William H. Stackel, Rochester, N. Y.
Dr. Clarence C. Stoughton, Springfield, Ohio
Mr. S. Frederick Telleen, New York City

Brotherhood Gets Out of Debt

By PAUL E. VALENTINER

Delegates to the Cedar Rapids convention endorsed efforts toward Lutheran unity and evangelism during coming biennium

FOR THE FIRST TIME in nearly 10 years, there is no deficit in the account of the Brotherhood of the United Lutheran Church in America, official ULC men's organization. A $16,000 debt has been paid since the 1948 convention, the men were told at their 1950 convention in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Oct. 1-3.

"By careful business administration and through special contributions from congregational organizations, the Brotherhood has been able to liquidate the debt, and today has an $800 surplus," announced William Shetlock.

Keynoter for the convention was Dr. F. Eppling Reinartz, secretary of the ULCA, speaking on the convention text, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord."

LUTHERAN UNITY and evangelism consumed the major portion of the delegates' attention. Before adjourning, a resolution was adopted reaffirming "previous actions to the end that we foster Lutheran

President R. J. Wohlsen (left) discusses with Secretary Aubrey Mauney (standing) and Board of Social Missions' Evangelism Director Royal Lesher, plans to reclaim lapsed members

unity." The Brotherhood "looks with favor upon efforts of its local Brotherhoods to foster Lutheran unity in America" and pledged itself "to continue to work as an auxiliary of the church to this end."

The resolution also ordered "that the executive committee of the ULCA Brotherhood be directed to endeavor to arrange a joint meeting with that Brotherhood of any other Lutheran body scheduling its next convention nearest the place and date of our own next convention."

The interest in Lutheran unity was fanned into flame by Dr. Morris Wee, president of Carthage College, in his banquet address on Monday evening.

"Lutheran unity is one of the basic drives of my ministry," Dr. Wee declared. "I believe in it. I know it will work if given a chance and I don't want to die until I see it happen."

There has been some progress in the right direction Dr. Wee said, pointing out that approximately 60 Lutheran bodies at the turn of the century have been consolidated into the present few today. "We have come far in the past 50 years, and the progress ought not be checked now.

"What can we do about it? We can know the situation. We can pray about it. And don't take that lightly. Men ought to pray about this until they scream for action. We can be impatient, asking questions and calling for answers. We can be less concerned with local Brotherhoods and more concerned with bringing all local Brotherhoods together.

"It has been said that what we need most is more patience, understanding and forgiveness. We've had too much patience, not enough understanding, but mighty little forgiveness. We must make an honest attempt in reforming ourselves to make ourselves palatable to our brethren. Certainly this is no time to stop working As far as I am concerned, the fight has only started," he concluded.

EVANGELISM came into the spotlight when President Ralph Wohlsen, in his report to the convention, recommended a program of Congregational Evangelism, in co-operation with the Board of Social Missions, as the group's primary objective.

Outlining the proposal, the Rev. Royal E. Lesher, Director of Evangelism, Board of Social Missions, pointed out that there are some 420,000 lapsed members.

The plan is to bring these members back into active church relationships through visits from members of the Brotherhood. Noting that the lapsed membership runs as high as 50 per cent in some churches, he maintained that the result of the campaign would "reflect itself in every department of the church."

In a brief appearance before the convention, ULCA President Franklin Clark Fry stressed that "Our only hope for a successful impact of Christianity on our world is the layman. The degree to which you throw your vitality into this cause is the degree to which we'll succeed in this century."

The entire slate of nominees was placed into office without opposition. Beside President Wohlsen, others elected were:

First vice president, Fred W. Konemann, Silver Springs, Md.; second vice president, William Shetlock, Coplay, Pa.; third vice president, B. T. Bodie, Eau Claire, S. C.; secretary, Aubrey Mauney, Kings Mountain, N. C.; treasurer, Ernest C. G. Haller, Coplay, Pa.; executive committee, term ending 1956: Alfred Arnesen, Sr., Chicago, Ill.; Leonard F. Ashford, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Rev. Paul M. Kinports, D.D., Charleston, S. C.; term expiring 1954: Merwyn C. Fuss, Taneytown, Md.; term expiring 1952: William F. Kedde, Omaha, Nebr.

World News Notes

Korea for the Koreans

LOTS OF PEOPLE were breathing a sigh of relief about Korea. UN members, busy sketching a new future for Korea, knew the job was only half done.

Majority opinion was that all Korea should be returned to the Korean people—but not right away. Forty-seven nations wanted UN troops to stay till North Korean forces were crushed and peace restored. Russia's Andre Vishinsky insisted the shooting be stopped, UN troops sent home. South Koreans didn't want to be left alone with North Koreans till the danger was over.

Top diplomats agreed that the line drawn at the 38th parallel had to be erased. There were to be no more North and South Koreans—just Koreans. Once things were normal, many hoped Koreans would get together and elect a government of their own choosing. Some delegates were not so sure all Koreans liked Syngman Rhee, South Korean president.

Soviet Union and four satellite nations wanted UN members to get their hands off and let Koreans handle their own affairs from now on. They said China and Russia would help keep a neighborly eye on Korean elections. Other nations felt that a committee of UN representatives should be on the spot for a while to help Korea get back on its feet as a prosperous, democratic country.

Convincing Asiatics

AS BLUEPRINTS for Korea's future took shape, a billion Asiatics looked for some sign of Western greed. U.S.'s Warren Austin and Britain's Bevin asked smaller UN nations (chiefly Asiatic) to take over the job of policing Korea. They wanted to convince Asiatics that Westerners didn't want anything in return for helping.

Indian delegates were unenthusiastic. They were afraid the fighting might spread to include the Chinese Reds. Said India's Nehru, "I don't think . . . the military method has solved any of the great problems of the world."

Credit for Tito?

MARSHALL TITO'S sympathies with communism made him a bad business risk. Eugene R. Black, president of the World Bank, didn't want to lend money to Yugoslavia for its five-year industrialization program.

Food shortages because of a disastrous drought increased Tito's money troubles. Yugoslav Ambassador Vladimir Popovitch pleaded for U.S. dollars to help tide over the crisis.

Meantime, Yugoslav leaders tried to keep things under control on two fronts: inside, Soviet-inspired unrest; outside, the harassment of Russian satellite military preparations. They didn't know when the cold war with the Kremlin would turn hot.

Standing between U.S. and Soviet blocs, Tito was pessimistic about getting much help.

Intellectuals—1950 style

MAO TZE TUNG, Chinese Communist leader, wasn't satisfied with the I.Q. of the average worker. He wanted intelligent Chinese for his 15-year plan to industrialize the country.

Thousands of peasants lined up obediently to become raw material for a new type of intellectual, to be turned out mass production. Thirteen million attended special schools in their spare time last winter. Industrial workers studied in off-hours in factories, mines, railway yards.

To be really intelligent, literacy was not enough. Old-style intellectuals had to go through political courses of communist indoctrination to catch up with communist students with 3-8 years of "revolutionary experience." End product would be the perfect citizen of New China.

Price of peace

IT TAKES CASH to run a big outfit like the United Nations. Total dues for 1950 were $34,197,085. About 75 per cent of this had been paid by 59 member states.

As usual, some countries were a little slow. Chinese Nationalists still owed over a million dollars from last year, plus $2,028,368 for this year. Paraguay had only $.05 on the books—the amount left from an "overcontribution" in 1948.

UN Charter has a clause making it tough for tardy nations. Complete nonpayment for two years would mean losing the vote in the Assembly. Every member made some contribution, however small.

Russian payment this month (U.S.S.R., Byelorussia, and the Ukraine) of about $630,000 apparently meant they intended to stick around for a while. So far, only 21 nations had paid up in full. Among them was the U.S. with a contribution of $11,333,536—40 per cent of the total United Nations budget.

Perilous waters

IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, echoes of World War II were still being heard. Latest British figures showed there would be acute danger until 1957 from mines in European waters. Since war's end, 74 ships of all nations had been sunk by mines, 300 others damaged.

The work of clearing away the high explosives was proceeding slowly. With 400 minesweepers and 18,000 sailors, the German Mine Sweeping Administration removed 7,000 mines by the end of 1947. But GMSA had also lost 14 boats and 577 men dead and injured.

Greatest danger was from the magnetic mines which lay on the bottom and were activated by the magnetic field of passing ships. Although ships can be demagnetized, it wears off after a while.

So far, only the busy Norwegian coast and channels, two nautical miles wide through the southern part of the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, had been cleared.

Civil rights

IN INDIA, judges are trying desperately to preserve freedom of speech even for Communists. In a 5-1 decision on a petition filed by *Cross Roads*, a pro-Communist Bombay weekly, the Supreme Court over-ruled the Madras Government ban on the publication. This was the Supreme Court's first decision on a case of alleged violation of constitutional Article 19 (1a) which gives all citizens the right to freedom of expression.

In Bombay, the Higher Court ordered the release of 83 Communists detained without trial in state prisons. Bombay's chief justice, M. C. Chagla (a Moslem), said the country must guard against "grave danger of the detaining authority becoming casual or careless. They may deprive a subject of his liberty with the mere stroke of the pen."

Indians feel strongly that their new constitution must never be allowed to become a scrap of paper.

—INDRA CARNARIUS

POLAND. Near Krakow, a new innovation—an experimental self-service grocery—has been operating with great success. But there's a novel feature. Customers not only pay the charges indicated on a sales slip, but, when store personnel are busy, even make their own change. During the experiment, the authorities say, no case of dishonesty was found.

VICTORY of UN forces in South Korea eased the tensions caused by the fear of full-scale war. But there is no reason to expect that the U.S. will return to a peacetime economy, even if the fighting in North Korea ends in full UN control. Alerted to Russia's aggressive aims, and aware of other international danger spots, the U.S. is firmly committed to a long-range defense program.

Military mobilization will continue, defense production will boom, controls will be applied with increasing rigidity. Church planning will need to be geared to the new conditions, if the church is to serve its people effectively.

Mobilization

THE NEED FOR MEN in the armed forces will not abate with the end of the fighting in Korea. The plans for building a unified army for western Europe, the need for mobile forces in the Pacific area, the uncertainty as to Russia's next move, will result in a stepped-up program of recruitment and training.

It is reported that the armed forces will have three million men in uniform by next summer. Universal Military Training legislation may be passed by the next Congress. Training camps will be activated, young men will be drafted, reserve chaplains will be called to duty. It may be safely assumed that mobilization will continue for a number of years.

Production

EQUALLY CERTAIN is the speeding up of defense production. Whether or not there are open hostilities, U.S. industry will shift to a wartime footing in the months just ahead. The first step was the setting up of the National Production Authority (NPA) to spearhead the economic phase of the war effort. This agency made its first major impact by issuing a regulation giving defense materials top priority in the filling of orders.

As the new program gets under way, centers of defense industry will again appear. Concentration of production will bring with it the same pattern of shifting population, housing congestion, dislocation of family life, which became familiar in World War II. Because of the long-range program of defense industry, new communities are likely to provide permanent housing, rather than temporary structures as in the last war. Transplanted families will be in need of spiritual ministry.

Controls

THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT gave the President authority to impose price and wage controls and rationing if and when they are needed. Recent indications are that some of these powers may be exercised even before the elections. Latest additions to the alphabetical roster are the Economic Stabilization Agency (ESA) which is preparing the machinery to administer the controls, and the Wage Stabilization Board (WSB) which will deal with both management and labor, and will recommend to ESA what wage levels would be fair and enforceable.

Current indications are that by next spring at the latest, price ceilings, wage control, and food rationing will be in full swing. There will be little construction not related to the defense effort. For the first time, the American people may be called on to accept the stringencies of a war economy without the stimulation of actual conflict.

—ROBERT E. VAN DEUSEN

How Good is the UN?

By FRANCIS H. RUSSELL

After five years, the United Nations has proved its worth. Of course the settlement of the Korean problem will be its biggest test

On Oct. 24 it will be five years since the Charter of the United Nations became a law of nations, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war . . . to maintain international peace and security . . . to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples . . . to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims."

Never before in history have people been able to do so much for one another as they have already achieved through the United Nations. Together, they found the means to mediate differences and stop warfare from Indonesia to the Middle East. They have made a magnificent beginning on the immense task of bringing economic health to the poverty-stricken two-thirds of the world's population. They have helped give independence and self-respect to millions of once subject people.

Last June, however, when Korea was assaulted by Communist forces from the north, it became clear that this common effort to build the foundations of peace would have meaning only if the United Nations could succeed in combatting aggressive action.

The attack on the Republic of Korea was a good deal more than a new move in the Communist drive to expand the Communist empire. It was a direct attack against the free world, against the whole concept of international organization for the preservation of the peace.

Here in Korea was a nation newly liberated from Japanese domination. Here was a democratic government founded on free elections and responsible to its people. The new Republic of Korea was a ward of the United Nations—born under its supervision and being helped by its agencies to economic and political growth.

So it was the United Nations, through the Republic of Korea, that was attacked on June 25. For the whole point of the UN was that nations had agreed under the Charter to "act together" and "live together in peace with one another as good neighbors." They had agreed as well that "armed force shall not be used, *save in the common interest.*" And if they could enforce that agreement, then their demonstrated ability to advance the peoples of the world in their social, economic, cultural and physical pursuits would have a lasting meaning.

Up to June 25 much of the record of the United Nations lay in the too-little-known work of its specialized agencies—in the food that has nourished hundreds of millions of children and mothers around the world every day, in the homes and livelihoods found for thousands of homeless and hopeless refugees, in the medicines and vaccines and preventive measures that have cured disease and curbed epidemics in country after coun-

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BEGAN WITH PRAYER
1950 session of UN Assembly opened with a moment of silent prayer

try, in the labors of the alphabetic agencies: ITO, ILO, UNESCO, and a dozen others, which have provided the experts, machinery, and funds for economic, social, and cultural progress.

But inevitably there remained the question: How real, how lasting are these vast and health-giving programs if no one is sure the United Nations has the power to preserve the very essence of human health —freedom with justice for all.

True, the UN had halted or prevented fighting in Greece, Berlin, Indonesia, Palestine, between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. Potential conflicts, such as between the Soviet Union and Iran, for example, had been talked to solution in the Security Council. But the question remained—what would happen in the event of a direct challenge to the United Nations?

THE ANSWER CAME from 53 nations of the UN last summer. "Defiance of the United Nations by armed force under the circumstances prevailing in Korea constitutes a threat to international peace," UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie declared. "In this situation there has been only one thing for the United Nations to do—to act quickly and decisively. This the Security Council did."

Within 48 hours after the Communists began streaming across the 38th parallel the member governments were being called on to honor their commitments under the UN Charter. And since that time, with growing momentum, the will of the free people to preserve their common freedom has been gathering in Korea.

Each country is giving what it can—some, the weapons of war and the men to use them; others, food, medicines and supplies of all kinds. If some time had to pass before the full weight could be thrown against the aggressor, it was—significantly—because the nations which

have answered the call to preserve the United Nations are for the most part peace-loving and do not customarily conduct their affairs in a state of military mobilization.

THE POINT OF THE KOREAN challenge lies, in an important sense, in the contrast it offers with the past. Before World War I there was no international organization of any kind to cope with acts of violence against the peace. Before World War II there was a League of Nations. But not enough people—including those of the United States—had demonstrated their will to support it. Confronted with aggression, first in Manchuria and later in Ethiopia, the League turned away impotent, and world disaster followed.

It would be rash to predict that the United Nations' forthright action in Korea averts a third world war. Nevertheless, what has been done since last June offers the world its first realistic hope for realistic peace.

In the battle of ideas, which is eventually the telling battle, the Soviet Union has in the Korean situation lost more than its propaganda can overcome. Every new piece of obstructive behavior in the Councils of the UN will underscore the Communist betrayal of the highest human hope—the reign of peace. As Secretary of State Dean Acheson observed recently, "In the period when Mr. Malik was not in the Security Council, one began to see what the United Nations could really be if it were permitted to act as its founders thought it was going to act."

"At the time that this is written it is not possible to be confident about the future of the United Nations and the prospects of world peace," UN Secretary General Trygve Lie said last month in his fifth annual report. "But it is equally impossible to be hopeless."

A VERY GREAT RESPONSIBILITY lies on the officials of the United States government, along with those of other UN member governments. That responsibility is shared in the freedom-loving countries by the people to whom the governments are responsive.

In the long run, the United Nations can only be as strong as the desires of the people for a strong international organization that can enforce their will for a workable peace—a peace that is not just the absence of war, but a peace that will be free from fear, free from the fear of invasion, the fear of subversion, the fear of the knock on the door at midnight.

As Secretary Acheson said recently at the General Assembly of the UN: "The peace the world wants . . . must be a moral peace, so that the spirit of man may be free, and the barriers between the hearts and minds of men may drop away and leave men free to unite in brotherhood." On the fifth anniversary of the United Nations, we now have tangible evidence that this is what the people can secure.

"IT IS abundantly clear that the whole practice and philosophy of the last two or three centuries have led us to judge success or failure in terms of material goods produced, and even in terms of financial balances achieved, rather than in terms of good or bad human relationships."

RICHARD ACLAND in *Nothing Left to Believe?* (Longmans, Green)

Cartoonists Helped Luther

By CHARLES H. BRANCH

In the stormy battle of the Reformation crude cartoons widely distributed throughout Germany were a potent means of warfare

READERS OF HISTORY stumble over a major mystery when they turn to the Reformation—with its violent religious and political controversies leading to and radiating from Martin Luther's role at the birth of Protestantism.

How, they wonder, did the Reformation so speedily take hold, when none of the other reform movements of the Middle Ages attained nearly so widespread a following so rapidly?

No one is surprised today when the mind of a vast country is altered in the course of a few years by a din of propaganda over modern devices of communication: the newspaper, radio, telephone, telegraph, television. But Martin Luther, the prophet of the Reformation, did not have these.

How could he then so forcefully and suddenly grip the imagination of a conglomerate, illiterate, lower-middle class across a stretch of territory which could be traversed only on foot or horseback?

THE ANSWER IS FOUND in the biography of Luther by Roland H. Bainton of Yale University published in September under the title *Here I Stand*. The Reformation surged through Europe, says Dr. Bainton, behind the shock troops of the pamphlet writers. Never in any other four years of German history down to modern times did tracts so flood the country as between 1522 and 1526.

These pamphlets were illustrated. The Reformation, in fact, was the first move-

Cranach portrait of Luther

ment to use the cartoon to spread ideas.

Frequently the drawings did not present the true issues on either side of the controversy. They capitalized rather on the half-truths, the party slogans, the distortions and sometimes the personal slanders on leaders in both groups—further confusing the 16th century's overlapping maze of intertwining political and religious issues. They were based on emotional appeals and drove home their points by satire and caricature.

Because these prints could be produced cheaply and in quantity, production was high. Demand was still higher. Widely

sold in bookshops, market places, taverns and fairs, tiny sheets and large broadsides reached the artisan, the peasant, and the wayfarer.

HISTORIANS ARE AGREED that Luther won his battle for a more Biblical religion in part through the unsolicited aid of these weapons. Most of the prints were made by second- and third-rate artists, but the great figures of the period also made their contribution.

Luther as a monster with seven heads

Albrecht Durer supplied the themes. Profoundly moved by Luther, and desirous of doing a portrait of this man who had delivered him from great torment of spirit, he charted the course. But he didn't demean his craftsmanship to the rough and tumble level of Reformation polemics.

Durer was court painter for Emperors Maximilian I of the Netherlands and Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire. He is generally conceded to be the leader of the German Renaissance school of

Luther in league with the Devil

painting and the inventor of etching. Deeply religious, he reverenced the sacraments and doctrines of the church, and at the same time had great respect and admiration for Martin Luther whom he called an "inspired being."

He was religiously inclined toward Rome, but patriotically inclined away from it. Consequently his drawings of the period record more accurately than any others the valid and invalid arguments on both sides.

HANS HOLBEIN was both closer and more remote from the Reformation. He did not disdain caricature. One of the most influential was his cartoon against the indulgence traffic, the object of Luther's intial attack. Holbein's graphic portrayal of the true penitents vividly pillories the false ones. This tract was avidly seized upon by the Lutheran reformers. But Holbein was not prepared to go further, because he didn't understand the deeper elements of Luther's reform.

The artist most completely identified with the Lutheran movement is Lucas

Christ fighting against the Pope

Cranach, whose sign—the winged serpent with a ball in its mouth—identifies him as the author of many woodcuts of Luther and his movement. Cranach and his staff of anonymous helpers—Walt Disney wasn't the first to institute a studio—copiously illustrated Luther's Bible and the controversial pamphlets.

The Cranach signature-sign was bestowed upon him by Frederick the Wise of Saxony, for whom he was court painter, and appears on all his paintings and drawings after 1509. Luther and Cranach worked together frequently in his print shop, and Cranach was an honor guest at the betrothal festival of Martin Luther and Catherine Bora.

MANY OTHER ARTISTS, engravers, and wood cutters remain unknown and their works were so artistically crude that they hardly merit acknowledgment. But for that very reason, they may have been all the more effective. The common man may have felt that this was just the way he would have done them himself. The pope's party, of course, retaliated in kind, but not so strongly. A great institution under attack depends usually on its ramparts rather than its shock troops.

Here I Stand makes available 100 Reformation woodcuts. Dr. Bainton gleaned them from the tracts themselves and from modern reproductions in many quarters. He assisted also in meeting a major problem which distressed the publishers: how to restore for reproduction in the book the many woodcuts which were too poorly preserved to be of use as they were.

And where to find someone with ready pen and sufficient knowledge of the Reformation to retouch these originals? They discovered that Dr. Bainton, himself, makes drawing a hobby and delights in bringing historical characters back to life in a graphic, as well as literary, way.

IF OUR PRIDE has to be punctured, Lord, make it soon before we gain too much speed. —From *Prayer* by PETER MARSHALL

No Peace in Jerusalem

By ROBERT S. KINSEY

A traveler in 1950 finds hunger and unrest in the Holy City. It is a dangerous trouble spot

JERUSALEM—here is where the story of redemption had its climax! Here is where God revealed himself in a final way! Having heard of Jerusalem from cradle-roll days, I was surprised to find that it is a real city, walls and cobblestone streets.

Appropriately our first morning in the City of David was Sunday. We felt right at home in the Church of the Redeemer, less than a block from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Less than 150 yards away from the spot which tradition claims as the place our Lord was buried and arose, the good news is being proclaimed in a Lutheran church! The Service was in Arabic. I could not understand the language but I knew when my Lutheran brothers were confessing their faith and when they were praying the perfect Prayer.

AFTER THE SERVICE, we met our front-line men—Dr. Tewfic Canaan, Mr. H. Melikian, and Dr. Edwin Moll—modest giants in an area where the Word is being preached through action. Food for the refugees, education for the orphans, clothes for the naked, hospitalization for the sick in body, and a dynamic ministry for the sick in soul—that is the work Lutheran World Action is doing in the land which gave us our Bible.

Dr. Kinsey is professor of Bible at Thiel College in Greenville, Pa. He spent three months this summer in the Near East.

Never in the history of Christendom has a greater impact been made upon the Moslem world! *Lutheria* is a name highly honored in the Near East. Dr. Moll cautioned, "We now enjoy the respect of the Moslem world, but that condition could change." It is up to us on the homefront to keep sending prayers, clothing, and money so that the Word may continue to bring forth a hundredfold!

SURROUNDED BY A mediaeval wall, 30 to 50 feet high, the Old City of Jerusalem stimulates the imagination of any Christian. Even though the city which Jesus knew is 20 to 40 feet below the level of the city of today, the modern city appears much as we picture it from the pages of Holy Writ. Bazaars are everywhere; one room serves for both shop and counter. Streets are narrow. Few streets permit even one car to penetrate. Everything must be brought in by donkey or man.

It is a humorous sight to see donkeys bringing airmail into the Old City. It is a repulsive sight to watch men substituting for the donkeys in carrying cargo. I saw a porter carry 18 wooden boxes strapped to his back! Another stumbled along with three sacks of cement. A sight which Mrs. Kinsey could not watch was a man with a huge slab of stone on his back being pulled along by two other men! Wasn't Jesus referring to such men when he said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden"?

JERUSALEM IN 1950
Narrow streets . . . donkeys

AS IN BIBLICAL TIMES, men sit at the gates and discuss politics and topics of the day. You remember Boaz sat at the gate (Ruth 4:1). Later Absalom won support for his revolt by standing beside the way of the gate (II Samuel 15:2-6).

The women of the Near East literally use their heads to carry pitchers of water, trays of vegetables, even bags of grain. When we visited Jericho, we saw girls from 14 to 16 years old carrying heavy loads of brush. They had left the refugee camp at 4 A.M., trudged over a rock terrain in bare feet for five miles, gathered a three-day supply of brush for cooking, and returned by 8:30 A.M. With the exception of porters, you never see men carry anything on their heads. No wonder Jesus used a man carrying a pitcher of water as a distinguishing sign (Luke 22:7-10).

The wailing wall is desolate since all the Jews have fled the Old City. The Zionists and tourists to the new state of Israel must be satisfied with a general view of the Holy City from Notre Dame, the tower of the YMCA, or some other building near the wall.

Our first night at the American School of Oriental Research, we were awakened at 1:30 A.M. by drums. At 3 A.M. a cannon roared. Were the Arab-Jewish hostilities being resumed?

In the morning our war nerves disappeared when we learned the cause. The Moslems were observing a fast during the month of Ramadan. They took neither food nor drink from 3 A.M. to 7 P.M. The drums at 1:30 A.M. awoke them to eat; the cannon at 3 A.M. marked the beginning of the fast. At 7 P.M. another volley from the cannon announced the end of the day's fast.

At Beit-Sahour, the Moslem children came to our Lutheran school's soup-kitchen for food at noon, but they did not eat it until 7 P.M. The Koran commands: "Eat and drink until ye can discern a white thread from a black thread by the daybreak. Then fast strictly till night."

TO VISIT the most holy places of Christendom was sometimes thrilling, sometimes disgusting. A person needs faith before he goes to the lands of the Bible. He would not become a follower of the Nazarene simply from seeing the sacred spots.

Cheap showmanship and confusion dominate the scene. For example, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is more a madhouse than a sanctuary. Five services were going on at the same time! There are uprisings if one sect transgresses on the space allotted to another! Altars with many lamps are dirty with age. There are candles, and missal-stands to the point of absurdity. People go in and

out as spectators, not participants. They merely stand and watch. If they are bored, they walk out.

Instead of peace and solemnity in these holy places, chaos and disorder reign. The more holy the place, usually the more chaos!

Early one Sunday morning we did find peace in the City of Peace. We went to the Garden of Gethsemane. We remembered that second verse in the eighteenth chapter of John: "*Jesus ofttimes resorted thither with his disciples.*" There on the slope of the Mount of Olives is situated the Russian Church of Mary Magdalene.

Within the mosaic-covered walls, the Russians, who for years have been cut off from their homeland, were worshiping with chants and songs, chanted and sung first when the church was young. Standing there, listening and meditating, I felt very close to the Source of power.

THANKS TO THE generosity of J. D. Rockefeller, Jerusalem has the best museum in the Near East. Among articles displayed there is a cylinder seal found at Tell-el-Ajjul, a site several miles south of Gaza. The picture engraved on the seal, 3,500 years old, presents a modern parallel. To the right, a winged griffin having human arms and legs wears the double crown of Upper and Lower Egypt. To the left of the griffin, a man who wears a Hittite pigtail holds a lion by its tail.

Between the man and the griffin is a prostrate figure. Archaeologists agree that the seal describes a political satire. The Hittite Empire is restraining the Syrian lion from attacking Palestine which is protected by Egypt. Amid these international intrigues, Palestine lies helpless on the ground.

Today Palestine lies helpless on the ground. The situation has been brought about through the influences of Great Britain, the United States, and Russia. The Promised Land has been so often promised that it ought to be renamed the *Oft*-Promised Land.

After the first World War, England assured the Jews that Palestine would be theirs and at the same time told the Arabs to keep the land. In recent years, the United States has supported England's policy. The Arabs asked me many times: "Why did President Truman recognize the state of Israel? We were making excellent progress in settling our problem, but this public announcement broke down the proceedings."

Then, too, during the first cessation of hostilities, the Arabs claim that the Jews imported arms indirectly from Russia through Czechoslovakia. When the Palestinian Arabs were losing the fight, in stepped King Abdullah and the Transjordanian army who subsequently took over. The Palestinian Arabs had no voice at the Rhodes peace talks. Today the Palestinian Arabs are ruled by the Transjordanian Arabs.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to secure reliable statistics on the pathetic problem of the refugees. Most sources agree that there are 800,000 Arab refugees living (or rather *existing*) in the Hashemite Kingdom. I visited several refugee camps. In the hot sun would be a village of tents, accommodating 2,000 to 10,000 people. The tents were furnished by the UN. For more than a year the poverty-stricken Arabs did not even have tents. Baking in the summer and freezing in the winter, the refugees receive meager rations from the UN.

Our church is helping the wretched people by giving powdered milk, eggs, clothing. The men in these dusty camps have no work, no incentive for living, a

dark future. The United States is contributing *most* of the money for UN relief work.

I was fortunate to be given an interview with Anwar Bey Tamimi, mayor of Jerusalem and an outstanding Arab. Since my departure, he has been dismissed by King Abdullah, an example of a talented Palestinian Arab being curbed by the Transjordanian Arabs.

According to Anwar Bey, the Arab side of the story has never been told. He thinks our newspapers are pro-Zionist either because they are owned by Jews or because Jewish merchants threaten to remove ads if pro-Arab news is published. There are three things the ex-mayor of the Holy City wanted me to tell the readers of THE LUTHERAN. First, the Jews have taken a lot of land during the armistice. The land illegally seized includes parts of Jerusalem, Galilee, and Negeb. Second, in order to rehabilitate 200,000 Jews, 800,000 Arabs were made homeless.

Third, the Americans think of the Arabs as nomads, living in tents, riding camels. The average Arab is either a farmer or a city-dweller. Far from being nomads, two-thirds of new Jerusalem, now held by the Jews, belongs to the Arabs who were driven out.

Today the Jews proudly show the fine groves of oranges along the Mediterranean coast as evidence of their proficiency in farming. Many of the groves were planted years ago and nurtured by Arabs who have been driven from Israel and live now as refugees. An American friend asked the embarrassing question when a Jew was proudly showing off an ex-Arab orchard: "How long does it take to grow such a fine grove?"

SOME MINISTERS and other Christians are fervent Zionists. We attribute religious motives to the establishment of the new state. The fact is that many of the Zionists are not religious! The movement is mainly motivated by political or economic factors.

As evidence of the irreligion, in most of the new communities there are no synagogues! The young Zionists I met on shipboard on my way out did not attend the Jewish services. Several admitted that they had no interest in religion. The romance of helping to build a new nation was their sole reason for going to the Oft-Promised Land.

Less than a tenth of the Jews in Israel are strictly orthodox. The others range from conservative to infidel. The new state of Israel is predominantly politically and economically motivated.

No one will deny that the Jews have really suffered and deserve a break. Is it right, though, to help them at the expense and misery of the Arabs? In setting up the new state, the Jews have sometimes maltreated the Arabs as badly as they themselves suffered at the hands of the Nazis!

The complicated Palestinian problem calls for far more thought and prayer than we have given it. Korea should show us that international tension can be caused by one small country. Palestine today is a potential atomic bomb which could explode and throw the whole Near East into war! We have not attempted to solve the issues according to Him who still walks in the land which gave us our faith.

GOD SEEKS us with a love that will never let us down, never let us go, and never let us off. —LESLIE D. WEATHERHEAD

CONVERSATION WITH A COLLIE

Something About Success

I SUPPOSE, REX, a kennel reunion would be rather a sad affair for you, if there are such things as kennel reunions. I'm afraid you'd be classed as a failure by the other dogs from your litter. That is, if canine standards are similar to human standards.

At first sight of each other, you would probably just bark and roll and jump for joy. But after a while, you would begin to compare notes on your station in life. During the course of the afternoon, your brothers and sisters would discover that, while you are well-fed, you certainly are not feasted royally every day on succulent bits from the roasts, or juicy steak bones.

The maid doesn't kick you around for the obvious reason that there is no maid in our house. You are permitted to ride with the children in the family car, because the front seat is occupied by your master and mistress ("What, no chauffeur?" "No chauffeur").

You don't have to remove yourself carefully from the house which is bustling with tension on a certain day in March when everyone goes around muttering about some dreadful monster called "Taxes," because our income tax is hardly large enough to cause a mutter.

ALL OF WHICH would add up, Rex, to the fact that you have been adopted into the home of a Failure. At least it would mean that in our language. Somehow I don't think it would in yours. Stretch my imagination as far as I can, I can never quite imagine your deserting us in favor of the Stevensons, even if their dog does get freshly ground roundsteak every day.

I suppose you wonder, Rex, what has happened to make me so cynical about my own kind. Maybe it was precipitated by this ad in The New York *Times* of Aug. 13 that set me off. Please don't think this is a disparagement of The *Times*, Rex. The *Times* is to the newspaper world what Shakespeare is to drama, as far as I am concerned.

But here in the magazine section is a full-page advertisement in which a certain Mr. Bettger declares in three-quarter inch type: "HOW I RAISED MYSELF FROM A FAILURE AT 29 TO BECOME A $250 PER DAY SUCCESS." Farther down the page, in smaller type, this electric statement is made a bit less dynamic. The actual title of Mr. Bettger's book is: *How I Raised Myself from Failure to Success in Selling.*

So you see, Rex, Mr. Bettger doesn't really confess to having been a failure in everything at 29—only in selling (and in making money). Nor does he literally claim to have become a total success in everything—only in selling (and in making money). But the obvious assumption of the ad-writer is that the earning of $250 per day is, to most readers, synonomous with success.

"To succeed" means "to succeed in making money." A certain Junior Chamber of Commerce executive in Oklahoma testified that the book did more for him than three years of college.

THE EXECUTIVE'S YEARS at college might have opened his mind to the great treasures of literature. He might have been awakened for the first time in his life to the beauty of words as some poets know how to combine them. Possibly he thrilled to the deep tragedy of *Othello* as he watched tensely the revolting chicanery of Iago bring destruction upon the heads of all.

Perhaps the executive saw briefly into the mind of Socrates as he went about Greece asking biting, searching questions. Possibly he saw beyond the dull routine of verbs, adjectives, and vocabularies of a foreign language into a whole new sympathetic understanding that mastery of another language can unlock. No doubt he studied something of the marvels of the human body, or looked through a telescope at the miracle of the stars in their ordered courses.

Perhaps he was guided to look back into the centuries to the culture of an ancient time, a culture that vanished and left only small tokens in its wake to prove its one-time greatness. Conceivably, he might have had a history professor who reminded him that what has happened to peoples before us is not impossible of happening again.

BUT WHAT ARE THESE, my dear Rex, compared with the ability to earn $250 per day?

And this world-shaking book you can obtain free, if you buy four other books during a year's time, one of which could be, according to the coupon, *Winning Your Way With People*. The modest statement of explanation beneath the title reads: "Here is a proven method for making people listen to you, think well of you, agree with you, and remember you."

What a pity the Nazarene didn't have such a book at His disposal. He might have made the Pharisees and Saducees and Roman soldiers listen to Him, think well of Him, agree with Him and remember Him, and thus have avoided the cross.

HAND IN HAND

I STOOD with the crowd at busy Fourth Avenue and Chestnut in downtown Louisville, waiting for the light to change. Adults were watching the light as if their lives depended on getting into the street a split-second after the red had turned green.

But one in the waiting throng was oblivious of time and traffic lights. She was a three-year-old, brown-eyed beauty in blue frock, black patent-leather shoes, and with brown hair in ringlets. She danced about, light-hearted, thinking, the Lord only knew what, but certainly not worrying about crossing the street. She did not need to worry. Her hand was in her mother's hand.

What a lesson for adults who worry about the crossings that may lie ahead in life! There is One with an all-seeing eye and a loving and outstretched hand who knows when the light is green for us, and who will lead us gently all the way. We can do no better than to put our hand confidently into His.

—ERWIN L. MCDONALD

WE CAN BE SURE OF GOD

This week read Revelation 10:1—11:19

THESE CHAPTERS, like the two sections of Chapter 7 (1-8, 9-17), present two episodes or interludes between the sixth and seventh scenes in the corresponding cycles of visions in the drama of redemption. The purpose of these episodes is to provide previews of judgment in the interest of comforting and encouraging the saints in their sufferings.

As they awaited the woes about to come upon the world the faithful all but fainted. They were to endure persecution, anxiety, suffering, and martyrdom. Their enemies were gaining strength while they were being reduced to servitude and death. How long must they wait for God to vindicate the cause of truth and justice? Could they be certain that righteousness would ever prevail?

JOHN, INSPIRED by the Spirit, meets the emergency by employing the method often used by prophets and seers in providing advance assurances of the victory of faith. With prophetic certainty he envisions the end as having already arrived. What in reality lies in the future he views as in the past.

By putting prophecy in the past tense he makes its message and meaning more intense. "The kingdom of this world is become the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ . . ." (11:15). God's judgment is sure because his word is true. Reality itself inheres in revelation.

In their supplications the martyrs had asked: "How long, O Lord?" (6:10). They were under the awful suspense of waiting for the action of God. Chapter 10 anticipates the answer to their prayer: there will be no longer any delay. The hour has come. God's great promises and purposes are fulfilled. The mystery of God is finished.

This prophetic certainty finds repeated expression in the Apocalypse. The judgments announced are so severe and the suspense so intense that every now and then assurance must be given that victory is won. There dare be neither doubt nor delay. With the end in view, the answer is absolute.

In dramatizing this certitude John envisages another strong angel, differing from the one previously mentioned (5:2), descending from heaven. Clothed with a cloud in token of judgment and adorned with a rainbow, a symbol of God's mercy (see Genesis 9:13), this messenger of light bears in his hand a little book, not the same one referred to in 5:2.

STRIDING ACROSS sea and land, he utters a lion-like cry. As he does so, there is the roar of seven thunders, representing another series of judgments besides the seals, trumpets, and bowls. The seer is about to record his revelation, but is advised by a voice from heaven to refrain (verse 4).

Then the messenger of judgment and mercy in a most solemn oath before the Creator and Lord of all announces to the universe that there shall be no further delay. At the instance of the seventh trumpet blast and in response to the prayers of the saints, the eternal purposes of God as revealed to the prophets shall be fulfilled (verse 7).

What comfort and relief it is for Christians under suffering to know for a surety that God's unalterable decrees in Christ are accomplished! There is no gainsaying the oath of God. His Gospel secret, which made glad the hearts of the prophets, faith finds factual in Christ (see Romans 16:25-27). Let emperors prate! They shall perish, for God's prophecy is sure.

Speaking again to the seer the voice from heaven commands him to secure the little book from the hand of the strong angel, who in turn orders him to eat it and note the consequences (8, 9). Just as Ezekiel in his call (Ezekiel 2:8—3:3), so John in the intensification of his commission to prophesy to many peoples experiences both the sweetness and the bitterness of divine revelation (8-11). He finds the Gospel of mercy and forgiveness sweet, but the law of retribution for sin bitter.

Bitter and sweet go together. In a world of sin and suffering believers experience both joy and sorrow. But they have the assurance that judgment and mercy join hands in Christ. He is the answer to the world's woes. This assurance the seer must know by experience and make it known to all peoples.

In the second episode between the sixth and seventh trumpet blasts John dramatizes additional assurances of deliverance in the last times, such as the prophets and our Lord enunciated (11:1-14). Presented with a reed or measuring rod, he receives the commission to measure the temple, its altar, and the worshipers (1, 2). Since the temple in Jerusalem had been destroyed in A.D. 70, John perhaps has in mind an imaginary model, or he may have drawn on some other apocalyptic materials (see Ezekiel 40:1-49).

At any rate, he uses the familiar prophetic pattern of taking measurements to set forth the certainty of judgment and the assurance of restoration and preservation of the true Israel of God. Our Lord had prophesied concerning the restoration of Israel in the last days (Matthew 23:39; Luke 13:35). In recasting this assurance John envisions the nations, the unbelievers, occupying the court without, cut off from the spiritual privileges enjoyed by the true Israel.

What the period of "forty and two months" (verse 2) refers to has been the subject of much speculation. It is an apocalyptic period, "a time and times and a half of time" (Daniel 7:25; 12:7). The equivalent of 3½ years or 1,260 days, the actual duration of the persecution imposed by Antiochus Epiphanes, the prototype and pattern of the Antichrist (168-165 B.C.), it represents a brief and broken period (one-half of seven or of twelve times seven, the perfect number) when evil is in power. So God's people have the assurance that his purposes for their preservation, not from death but through death, will speedily and certainly prevail.

Another strong element in Jewish thinking concerning the last times was the expectation of the appearance of prophets preaching repentance. On the basis of this tradition John sets forth the mission of the two faithful witnesses, who combine characteristics of Joshua and Zerubbabel and Moses and Elijah (see Zechariah 4:2-4; Malachi 4:5). They symbolize the mission of the church in the last times (4-6).

At the conclusion of their testimony the Antichrist—here mentioned for the first time in Revelation—puts them to death and permits their bodies to lie exposed in the street of Jerusalem, called Sodom and Egypt because of the visita-

tion of judgment.

After 3½ days, corresponding to the years of their mission, they receive new life from God and arise from the dead (verse 9). Their enemies, who have been rejoicing and exchanging gifts, look on the scene in fear and trembling as the witnesses ascend to heaven.

This triumph of the prophets is attended by a great earthquake, which destroys one-tenth of the city, including 7,000 inhabitants. As a result the remainder are brought to repentance (verse 13). Thus the purposes of God concerning Israel, repeatedly expressed in Scripture (see Romans 11:25, 26), are accomplished.

When at last the seventh angel sounds his trumpet there breaks forth in heaven a mighty paean of praise in recognition of the victory of Christ. The scene, though future, is in the past tense, thereby indicating that what God has decreed in prophecy is as certain as history.

Related to the scene of worship in heaven is the vision involving the opening of the temple and the disclosure of the ark of the covenant (verse 18). There is a Jewish tradition that the ark was hidden by Jeremiah at the time of the Exile and that it would be restored in the Messianic Age. The scene indicates that God has now fulfilled his covenant with his people.

As on Mount Sinai, so now that covenant carries power. Hence the upheavals in the physical universe (verse 19). Believers, and particularly those under trial, may always find comfort and assurance in the absolute certainty of God's Word. His promises never fail.

Hymns in the Heart

Not long ago a pastor was called to a hospital where a dying man was asking for a minister. The sick man was a stranger in the town, and could speak only a few words of English. "Lutheran . . ." he insisted, in telling the nurse the kind of minister he wanted.

The man was Lithuanian. The pastor who visited him could not speak Lithuanian. The man wanted to receive Holy Communion, but he did not seem to feel any confidence in this minister who stood by his bedside. He wanted his own Lithuanian Lutheran pastor from Chicago, many miles away.

Then the pastor began to sing "A Mighty Fortress is Our God." A look of hope and joy lighted up the dying man's face. In a faltering voice he took up the song, in his native language.

They went on together, softly singing the great Lutheran hymns of the old country—"Now Thank We All Our God," "O Morning Star, so Pure, so Bright," and "Evening and Morning, Sunset and Dawning." Finally the old man received Communion, in trust and faith. The Gospel had brought its blessing—and the channel of communication between the pastor and this dying man had been the old hymns known from childhood.

Personal Problem Clinic

antrums

QUESTION: My sister and I live together—ve done so for nearly 20 years. I am a dow, whereas Freda has never been mar-ed. She has a terrible temper which she its on display at most inopportune times. Last week we had to go to — by bus, and e hadn't time enough to buy tickets, so we ad to pay cash fares. The driver made a istake in change, and Freda gave him an itlandish dressing down before 20 or 25 assengers. I was embarrassed, but she was old about it. Later, I think, she regretted e performance.

She treated the letter-carrier the same ay a few days ago because he delivered a eighbor's letter to our door. About six onths ago she started a fracas in a Sunday chool business meeting, and it kept the pas-or, superintendent, and a few others busy calm her down.

Freda has always had an ugly disposition, ut in the last few years it seems to have ecome much worse.

ANSWER: A bad disposition may not improve with increasing years. The natural tendency is for it to get worse. But if an individual will make use of experience and acquire a better appreciation of human relationships, he may well soften a hard disposition. The better one's intelligence, the better are the chances for self-improvement.

Your sister's single status may have something to do with her attitudes toward people. Some individuals, when they seem destined to remain single indefinitely, become bitter and vent their feelings on others, especially if there is some occasion to which they can tie it.

It sometimes happens that such eruptions of temper are forewarnings of a mental upset. That is particularly true if the explosions had not occurred earlier. Of course, if they have always occurred they probably indicate nothing but continuance of the old pattern. Nevertheless, it won't be amiss to keep one eye on Freda's behavior.

Talk this matter over with her when you are both in a good mood, and in the most objective way possible—with no unpleasantness. Help her to see how embarrassing the outbursts are, and how they can damage her good name.

Suggest to her that in any irritating situation she make no remarks at all until five or ten minutes later. Every time she controls herself give her a few words of commendation.

Keep yourself under control, so that Freda may always have an example of a better type of action.

Woman's status

QUESTION: How can we account for the inferior position of women in the past?

ANSWER: Man's superior physical strength (about two to one) played a decided part, we men must shamefacedly confess. For centuries it was believed that women possessed an "evil eye," and a negative charm or *mana*, which affected men adversely, even at a distance. Then, the phenomena of reproduction of life, as they affected women, had a strong unfortunate influence. Furthermore, women themselves abjectly accepted their low rating and for centuries insisted on keeping women down. It is believed by many that the Apostle Paul's attitude toward women, as expressed in his letters, exerted a powerful and unfortunate influence on men's attitudes toward women. The early church fathers, taking their cue from Paul, gave women a very low place, condemned them in no uncertain terms.

The sadly belated recognition of women in our time has sprung from a new awareness of Jesus' attitude toward women and the modern scientific understanding of human nature.

—EARL S. RUDISILL

tion

PLE

ndbreaker

s of Christ fic Beach, San Diego, Calif., turned out well last month for the groundbreaking service for their new $25,000 educational building (*see cut below*).

After Synod President James P. Beasom, Pastor E. M. Bakken and Pastor Quentin P. Garman had conducted the ceremony, the congregation began breaking up into small groups en route home.

It was then that an alert photographer caught "the picture of the day"—four-year-old Wally Garman, son of the pastor, taking his turn at groundbreaking (*see cut above right*).

Back to Seminary

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Senft, former staff members of the Lutheran World Federation service to refugees in Germany, have returned to the United States on the *S.S. Europa*. Mr. Senft has resumed his studies at Gettysburg Seminary.

Joining the LWFSR staff in the summer of '47 as a volunteer worker, Mr. Senft has been director of the service in the American zone of Germany. His headquarters have been in Munich. Mrs. Senft, the former Josephine Haugen, joined the LWFSR in August of 1949. They were married in Berchtesgaden last October.

Also returning to the U.S. early this month were Mrs. Arnold Nelson and her two children. They will live in the States while Pastor Nelson completes his term as director of the LWFSR in the British Zone.

Receives Degree

The Rev. A. Burd Arganbright, pastor of Grace Church, Springfield, Ill., has been granted the degree of doctor of sacred theology by Burton College and Seminary, Manitou Springs, Colo.

Pastor in Springfield since 1937, Dr. Arganbright has served as publicity chairman of the Illinois Synod, and on important boards and committees of that synod. He has been appointed curriculum director for Burton College and Seminary for the 1951 summer school.

SAN DIEGO LUTHERANS BREAK GROUND
. . . a young man had his turn

CAMPUS

Bainton Kessler Lecturer

Dr. Roland H. Bainton, professor of ecclesiastical history at Yale and author of *Here I Stand*, definitive biography of Martin Luther published recently, will give the Kessler Foundation Lectures on the gospel ministry at Hamma Divinity School of Wittenberg College this fall, Dean E. E. Flack has announced.

The lectures, made possible by a $10,000 gift made by Mrs. Emma V. Kessler of Louisville, Ky., in 1921, will be presented Nov. 13 and 14.

Dr. Bainton will be the 25th lecturer on the foundation program, which has brought such speakers as Bishop Hanns Lilje of Ger-

many, Bishop Anders Nygren of Sweden, president of the Lutheran World Federation, and the late Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, first president of the United Lutheran Church in America, to the campus.

Forster for Dickert

Wagner College has announced a change in its public relations department, effective Nov. 1. On that date, Richard Forster will succeed Miss Lois Dickert, assistant to the director of public relations since September 1948. Miss Dickert has resigned to pursue graduate study at Columbia University.

Forster, a Wagner alumnus, has been a member of the news staff of the Staten Island *Advance* for the past three years.

Thiel Grants-in-Aid

During this past summer, 35 per cent of Thiel's faculty members received outright grants-in-aid from the Board of Trustees for graduate study. This has been the practice of the board for several years with marked benefits to the institution.

Four members of the Thiel faculty traveled in Europe during the summer. One of them, Dr. Robert S. Kinsey of the Bible Department, did considerable study in Greece and Palestine. The other three members who visited Western European countries were Dean Signe M. Swanson, Miss Margarete Gorbach, and Miss Heimtraut Dietrich.

Briefly Speaking

Airline ticket agents assured ULCA Secretary F. Eppling Reinartz his Cedar Rapids-bound DC-4 would arrive a half-hour before his scheduled address to delegates to the Brotherhood convention early this month. The secretary didn't mind too much when the plane touched the Iowa city's runways 25 minutes late; a fast taxi would put him in the convention hotel only 10 minutes late. But he *was* disturbed to discover that all his luggage, containing his cassock and surplice and, even more important at the moment—his sermon notes—were still back at LaGuardia (New York) Field!

Early arrivals to the Des Moines ULCA convention found the following note tacked on the backstage bulletin board of the KRNT Radio Theater: "John — tell your group ABSOLUTELY NO ROUGH LANGUAGE AND SWEARING on this show. We need more religious conventions in this town, so help promote it! (Signed) Nel."

At the opening of the session at which the Board of Publication was scheduled to make its report, delegates and visitors were handed a copy of the Oct. 11 issue of THE LUTHERAN, fresh from the Philadelphia presses of the ULPH. Persons sitting in the balcony of the convention hall reported a "sea of LUTHERANS being read from cover to cover."

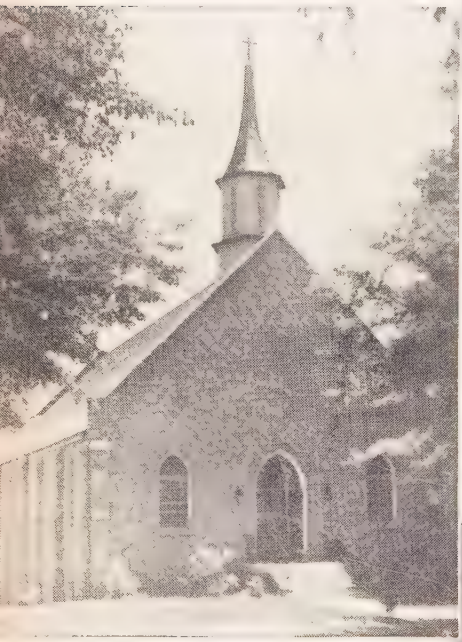
"You Lutherans are pretty good 'Joes,'" said one restaurant clerk to a group of delegates. Asked "How come?" the response was "You're the best-behaved convention I've ever seen, and you're tops for tips!"

Late in the convention week, a staff member of one of the boards decided to surprise his wife with a long-distance telephone call from his Des Moines hotel room. Moments after he placed the call, he could hear his phone back East ringing, the receiver being lifted and his wife saying, "Hello!" Trying his best to be nonchalant about a 1,500-mile conversation, Our Hero said casually, "How are you?" He nearly fainted when his wife replied, "Oh, all right! Who is this speaking?"

When delegates received their copies of the convention bulletin of reports, they took one look at the size (almost 1¾ inches thick), another at the color (amber pages for the Executive Board report), promptly dubbed them "Forever Amber."

YOU'LL SEE

One hundred Texas Luther Leaguers took time out during their recent Bible Camp at Camp Capers, Waring, to visit the Mammoth Cave-Without-a-Name. The picture was taken 120 feet beneath the surface of Texas



Participants in the recent Midwest Synod WMS convention were, left to right: Mrs. C. A. Myrom, retiring president, from Hastings, Nebr.; Mrs. Warren Churchill, incoming president from Creston, Nebr.; Miss Elaine Wagner, a daughter of Zion (host) Church, Hooper, now a missionary to British Guiana; and Dr. Nona M. Diehl, executive secretary of the ULCA Women's Missionary Society

Members of Orangeburg (S. C.) church recently dedicated this $85,000 building. Set as a goal to be reached by 1955, their Centennial, is the filling of each one of the 400 seats of the nave. Present membership is approximately 200

Architect T. Norman Mansell says the new ULCA Grace Church in Oak Ridge, Tenn., will look like this after the 170 confirmed members spend $60,000 to build it in a permanent residential section of the Atom Bomb city. Cornerstone was laid Sept. 24 by Virginia Synod President J. Luther Mauney

NEWS IN THE CHURCHES

CALIFORNIA

Plan Joint Lutheran Convention

DELEGATES to the joint Lutheran convention held in San Francisco last year instructed the Council of District Presidents to give consideration to holding another convention of *all* Lutheran bodies on the West Coast. The Council of District Presidents has decided to hold such a convention in the Los Angeles area in May 1952.

Two meetings of the Steering Committee have been held. An invitation has been extended to the Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod) to participate. The convention is to begin the first Tuesday in May.

The Steering Committee includes: Chairman Howard L. Logan (ULCA), vice chairman, Mrs. Clark Oxley (ALC); secretary, the Rev. Geylerd Falde (ELC); corresponding secretary, the Rev. E. W. Petrusson (UELC); treasurer, E. B. Eckdahl (Augustana), Los Angeles.

A STUDY IS BEING MADE by a committee of California pastors of National Lutheran Council congregations, relative to the possibility of the establishment of a Lutheran college somewhere in the state.

Meeting with the local committee on Oct. 28 will be several representatives of these national bodies. The American Lutheran Church will be represented by Dr. W. L. Young, the Evangelical Lutheran Church by Dr. J. P. K. Preuss, and the United Lutheran Church by Dr. Gould Wickey.

These men will be joined by local pastors and laymen. Tentative plans are for the venture in the field of Lutheran higher education in California to begin with a junior college.

PASTOR ALEXANDER GREITENS has recently moved his family into the Los Angeles area in order to take up his duties as associate to the Rev. Henry Scherer of Advent Church.

NEARLY 200 young people were registered at Faith Church, Phoenix, Ariz., for the recent Luther League convention.

Dr. J. P. Beasom, president of synod; Howard Pyle, gubernatorial nominee of the State of Arizona; and Howard Logan, past president of the Luther League of America, were speakers.

Officers elected are: President, Robert Gray, San Mateo; recording secretary, Andrea Blough, Culver City; corresponding secretary, Barbara Gustafson, San Mateo; and treasurer, William Crouser, San Jose.

The territory of Hawaii has purchased the property of the Lutheran Church of Honolulu for a health center for $85,000. This permits the congregation to purchase another site upon which it plans to erect its new edifice.

WITH THE COMING of its new pastor, the Rev. Waldemar Hintz, Pearl Harbor Church has its first full-time pastor.

ULCA PASTORS in Hawaii have organized an informal conference which meets quarterly at different churches in the Islands.

St. Paul's Church, Honolulu, recently purchased a sizable property in the Kaimuchi district of Honolulu and is preparing for a financial campaign to underwrite its indebtedness and to assist in the erection of its new chapel. The Luther League of America is raising funds for this Hawaiian project.

St. Matthew's (San Francisco) Pastor Herman Lucas and a group of his young people recently studied the problem of DPs. As "laboratory work," the group visited the Lutheran Welfare Center in the California city, met a number of DPs, were shown volunteer workers packing shipments of clothing Europe-bound

SUCCESSOR

"Luther Life," 64-page pocket-size magazine for high school and post-high young people of the United Lutheran Church, will make its debut with the January issue.

As successor to the "Luther League Review," the magazine will feature news of youth of the church gathered and written by youth correspondents across the continent, feature articles, topics, technique suggestions and short stories.

It will appear monthly, will be a companion piece for the "High Ideals," successor to the Intermediate Quarterly Helps.

The first issue (January) of "Luther Life" will appear the middle of December. Publicity on the publication, plus full-color copies of the cover format, were distributed at the Des Moines ULCA convention.

EPIPHANY CHURCH, San Leandro, recently held its first service in its new chapel.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Inglewood, has purchased property south of its present site for $16,500, plans an educational unit.

CALVARY CHURCH, Azusa, is rapidly approaching organization, under the leadership of the Rev. Howard A. Anspach.

THE REV. JOHN FORRESTER, formerly of Stoystown, Pa., was installed as the pastor of First Church, Redlands, Sept. 17.

THE REV. GODWIN T. OLSON has arrived in Fresno to begin his ministry in the newly assigned field of North Fresno.

THE REV. HOWARD LENHARDT, pastor of Altadena Church, called to be synodical missionary of the New York Synod, terminated his California pastorate Sept. 15.

ALBERT B. SCHWERTZ

INDIANA

Editor Noren to New Pastorate

THE REV. O. B. NOREN, Richmond, has resigned as editor of the *Bulletin*, monthly publication of the Indiana Synod. Pastor Noren, who has served 10 years as editor of the paper, has resigned as pastor of Second Church, Richmond, to accept a call to the Otterbein parish. A new editor will be appointed by synod's executive board.

PASTOR B. S. LARSEN, Columbus, was given a welcome by members of First Church after an absence of three months, during which he made a trip to Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany. Pictures he has taken on his travels were shown at the congregational dinner given in his honor.

THE WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY and the Brotherhood both held their synodical conventions this month. The Women's Missionary Society met at St. John's Church, Napoleon, Oct. 12-13. Speakers were Miss Frances Dysinger, WMS promotional secretary, and Miss Erva Moody, missionary on furlough from China.

THE BROTHERHOOD convention was held at St. Mark's Church, Indianapolis, Oct. 22. Speakers were the Rev. A. H. Abplanalp, Grace Church, Elkhart, and Dr. Clarence E. Stoughton, president of Wittenberg College.

ROBERT H. HEINE

MARYLAND

Fry to Address Reformation Rally

BALTIMORE—The American, Augustana and United Lutheran Church bodies have

completed plans for a mass celebration of the 433rd anniversary of the Reformation in the Fifth Regiment Armory Oct. 29 at 3:30 P.M. ULC President Franklin Clark Fry will speak on *"The Mother of Democracy."* Invitations have been extended to all the Protestant churches of Baltimore and vicinity to worship and share in the Reformation rally.

EPIPHANY CHURCH recently recognized 25 years of service of their organist and choir director, Leslie H. Tucker. The gift of a silver fruit bowl filled with flowers was placed on the organ console in appreciation of his faithful services.

THE REV. WILLIAM FOX, pastor of Holy Comforter Church, was called to active duty Oct. 5 as chaplain in the U.S. Army. Captain Fox has been assigned with five other chaplains to Camp Meade. He has been granted a duration leave of absence by his congregation.

THE REV. WILLIAM C. HUDDLE, Williamsport pastor, is director of LWA during the leave of absence of Chaplain Fox.

DR. JAMES OOSTERLING is supply pastor at the Church of Our Saviour.

Epiphany Church broke ground recently for the new parish education building. Synod Director of Religious Education and Youth Work Howard F. Reisz preached. Pastor Emeritus F. A. Hightman, who organized Epiphany congregation May 10, 1908, turned the first shovelful of earth as he has done for Epiphany's two previous building projects.

CALVARY CHURCH celebrated their 55th anniversary during the week of Sept. 19. Hon. Paul Hammon, Attorney General of Maryland, was the speaker.

REFORMATION CHURCH observed their 60th anniversary Sept. 24 to Oct. 22.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH will observe the congregation's 90th anniversary this week. Dr. A. R. Wentz was an anniversary speaker.

THE FALL MEETING of the Eastern Conference was held in Redeemer Church Oct. 23.

SYNOD PRESIDENT J. Frank Fife was speaker at the Church of Our Saviour's farewell party for Pastor and Mrs. J. Russell Hale.

FORMER PRESIDENT of synod and Mrs. Lloyd M. Keller were decoys for a Sunday evening surprise housewarming visit to the new home of President of Synod Fife last month.

The Maryland Synod Sunday school convention will be held at Middletown, Maryland, Oct. 28.

THE PRESIDENT of synod was the speaker at the 75th anniversary of First Church, Ellicott City, Oct. 10.

CHEY EXPEDITER Augustus Hackmann reports Maryland Synod assurances from congregations total $244,795—89 per cent. Present total expectancy is $226,432.

LLOYD M. KELLER

NEW YORK

Inter-Racial Group Adds Worker

NEW YORK CITY—The Lutheran Inter-Racial Service of Greater New York has added another worker, William Bennington, to its staff. The inter-racial effort among Lutherans is comparatively new in New York having its beginnings in 1944 with help from the Board of Social Missions to do work in Harlem. Because of the success of the work and the demand from other parts of the city the Inter-Racial Service was organized in June 1949. The employment of the additional worker is made possible by a grant from Redeemer Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Bennington will devote most of his time to organizing work in Brooklyn and Queens.

The Lutheran Bible Institute opened its third school year in New York Oct. 1. The school has operated for a number of years in Minneapolis and two years ago extended its services to Seattle and New York. Sixteen ordained clergymen from six Lutheran church bodies are on its faculties. The school prepares Lutheran laity for leadership in local parishes. The school will again be held at Gustavus Adolphus Church, Manhattan.

A CONFERENCE to study the city's children and youth was held at Christ Methodist Church, Manhattan, recently. Outlined was the church's responsibility in meeting the

Motorists driving through resort country in northern Minnesota have commented favorably on a large "scotch light" sign erected recently by members of the Crosslake Church. Standing 10 feet high, the sign advises visitors of a warm welcome to the Crosslake Church. Half of the $150 cost was borne by members of the church council; Layman Arthur DesHayes, of Fifty Lakes, Minn., was responsible for the art work, done in black, green and red letters, soft gray background. Pastor Raymond E. Johnson reports the sign attracts many tourists to services

needs of children and youth. Leaders included Dr. Leonard W. Mayo, Judge Anna Kross, Prof. Alice Keliher, Mrs. Jane Judge, and Dr. James H. Robinson.

TOYOHIKO KAGAWA comes to New York this week, will speak at the evening Reformation service sponsored by the Protestant Council Oct. 29 at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

THE PARISH AND CHURCH SCHOOL BOARD and the parish education committee of synod conducted Family-Church Institutes throughout the synod. Last month well-attended meetings were held at St. Peter's Church, Manhattan, and St. Matthew's Church, White Plains. Meetings will be held in Brooklyn Oct. 25-27 at St. Stephen's and St. Jacobi churches. Dr. Earl Rudisill and Dr. Paul C. White are principal speakers.

Dr. William F. Sunday, Good Shepherd Church, Brooklyn, observed the 20th anniversary of his pastorate Sept. 29. Speakers included President Frederick R. Knubel, Conference President C. Leighton King, Dr. Harold S. Miller, Pastor Leopold Bernhard.

GOOD SHEPHERD CHURCH, Mt. Vernon, celebrates its 55th anniversary this month. The church and parsonage have been redecorated and improvements completed.

ANOTHER CHURCH to redecorate is St. John's Church, Manhattan. The congregation will observe its 95th anniversary soon.

CHRIST CHURCH, Great Kills, S. I., has acquired land for a new church.

A NEW ORGAN was dedicated at St. Paul's Church, Narrowsburg, N. Y., by Pastor Howard Walker.

PASTOR WERNER JENTSCH has begun a series of children's services at St. John's Church, Brooklyn. OLIVER W. POWERS

OHIO

Ohio is 58 Per Cent Unchurched

DAYTON—When Pastor Albert H. Buhl, new missionary superintendent of the Ohio Synod, made his first speech to conferences last month he told church workers that 58 per cent of Ohioans were unchurched (national average is 48 per cent). He saw one and a half Ohioans unchurched for every Lutheran in congregations in the state.

Synod President George W. Miley looks at the church from another angle. "Synod has gained enough new members in the last decade," he said, "that if they were gathered together in a new synod, it would fall into twelfth place for size among ULCA synods."

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE, meeting in Springfield Sept. 18, re-elected Dr. Harry W. Hanshue, Dayton, president; Pastor Robert F. Berger, Cincinnati, secretary; Mr. Charles M. Peffly, Dayton, treasurer; Mr. Carl A.

Eberhart, Dayton, and Dr. Carl W. Shanor, Springfield, members of the synodical executive board.

A WELCOME VISITOR in Ohio last month was Pastor John M. Armbruster, missionary to South America for 26 years. Pastor Armbruster visited his home parish in Greenville.

H. Howard Culler, of Trinity Church, Ashland, has been elected head of the synodical board of home missions and church extension, succeeding Dr. Frank F. Secrist. Mr. Culler, an insurance man, is the first layman to serve as president.

AT BROOKVILLE a community centennial service was aided by retired Pastor Eldon C. Dolbeer who wrote a centennial poem and a "Story of the Churches."

Oct. 27-29 the Luther League of Ohio will hold its 54th convention at St. Luke's Church, Youngstown.

MIAMI VALLEY Lutheran Sunday School Association held a one-day convention Sept. 24 at Second-Trinity Church, Dayton. Layman Marion Schroeder (First Church, Miamisburg) will head the association during the next year.

MEMBERS of North Riverdale Church, Dayton, are watching construction of a two-story $100,000 parish education building to be completed by Christmas.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Lutheran Inner Mission Society of the Mad River Valley (Springfield) was celebrated on the Oesterlen Home grounds Sept. 24.

E. RUDOLPH WALBORN

Synod Women Meet in Toledo

TOLEDO—The Women's Missionary Society of synod held its convention in St. Lucas Church, Toledo, Sept. 28-Oct. 1. Official reports show $225,745.58 contributed to various causes, 1,325 life memberships.

Speakers on the program were the Rev. Earl Guequierre, missionary in Argentina; Dr. George W. Miley, president of synod; Dr. W. Carl Satre, Board of Foreign Missions; Miss Mabel Head, official observer to the United Nations; Dr. Clarence C. Stoughton, president of Wittenberg College; Katherine Holl, R.N., Liberia; Mrs. G. Morris Smith, Mrs. C. W. Baker, Sister Anna Ebert.

Officers elected were: Mrs. E. P. Scharf, president; Mrs. Richard Maguire, vice president; Mrs. Alba Hoffman, recording secretary; Mrs. Arthur Hagg, statistical secretary; Mrs. L. F. Heinzman, treasurer; Mrs. L. J. Cashell, editor of the bulletin.

WESTERN CONFERENCE established a committee on men and women for full-time service in the church. Regional meetings will be held gathering together young folks to be encouraged in such service.

Dr. C. C. Stoughton, president of Wittenberg College, presented the work of the college and challenged the conference to greater stewardship. Dr. Amos Traver emphasized the importance of public relations in the community.

FRANKLIN E. STROBEL

PENNSYLVANIA

District CHEY Figures Rising

ALTOONA—"We're climbing toward the 100 per cent bracket," reports Chey Chairman Robert Lang of Altoona district. "Since our last report we have jumped from 55 per cent to 84 per cent.

Each of the 26 pastoral charges in the district has made some contribution to

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CHEY. Nineteen have reported to date that they expect to meet or exceed their quota by the end of 1951. Total assurances amount to $51,403. Quota is $60,907.

Newly appointed district co-chairman for CHEY is the Rev. J. S. Hoenstine, Bellwood. He replaces the Rev. C. E. Koehnlein who recently moved from the area.

NEW OFFICERS of the Altoona District Luther League were installed at the Fall Rally in St. Paul's Church, Altoona, Sept. 22. District officers are: President, Jennie Mae Kauffman, Hollidaysburg; vice president, Ernest Vipond, Altoona; secretary, Eleanor Tobler, Altoona; assistant secretary, Dawn Rhiver, Juniata; treasurer, Dennis Smith, Newry.

RENOVATION has been completed by Horner Church, Stoystown, at a cost of $8,439.33. Rededication service was conducted by Pastor John D. Foerster.

St. James' Church, Altoona, has recently established two annual scholarships of $150 each, for any member entering a Lutheran theological seminary or school of the diaconate. The scholarships are included in the congregation's annual bdget.

A WEEKLY "Community Hobby Night" has been inaugurated at Christ Second Church, Altoona. The youth program uses films of an educational or religious nature, offers instruction in eight hobbies.

THE REV. W. M. HOLL, pastor of First Church, Johnstown, has been elected president of the board of directors of the Allegheny Home at Hollidaysburg.

PAUL O. HAMSHER

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PENNSYLVANIA

Training Course Has "New Approach"

HARRISBURG—A different approach to leadership training will be used in connection with a special course for Lutheran teachers, church council members, congregational officers, included in the curriculum of the Harrisburg Leadership School of Christian Education being held in Zion Church, Harrisburg, on six successive Thursday evenings.

The course is a symposium on "Lutheran Practices of Worship."

Oct. 26—"The Liturgy"—led by Dr. William van Horn Davies, pastor of Messiah Church, Harrisburg; Nov. 2—"The Church Council"—led by Clarence Wolf, member of the church council of Zion Church, Harrisburg; Nov. 9—"The Church at Work Abroad"—led by Dr. Carl C. Rasmussen, of the faculty of Gettysburg Seminary; Nov. 16—"The Church at Work at Home" (Home Missions)—the Rev. Charles Frazier, pastor of Good Shepherd Church, Paxtang.

WORKSHOPS in church music are being held for four areas of the synod in October with the Rev. Clarence B. Lund, pastor of Ascension Church, St. Paul, Minn., and editor of *Sursum Corda,* as guest leader.

The schedule: Oct. 24—Central Church, Phoenixville; Oct. 25—Gettysburg Seminary; Oct. 26—Zion Church, Sunbury; Oct. 27—Christ Second Church, Altoona.

THE THIRD annual institute of Union Church will be held in DeLong Memorial Hall, Washingtonville, Nov. 9. The institute is conducted by the Joint Commission of Welfare of the Union Church, includes representatives of the Pennsylvania Minis-

terium, the Central Pennsylvania Synod, and the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

> Responsibility for reporting the highlights of the Des Moines convention has been placed squarely in the hands of all local pastors. Written resumes have been sent to every pastor in preference to setting up a systematic schedule for presentation of delegates to the congregations of synod. Congregations desiring to have a delegate bring a direct report will make all arrangements.

OVER 200 ALUMNI of the Tressler Orphans' Home at Loysville returned to the campus Sept. 2 to participate in unveiling and dedicating two war memorials erected in tribute to the alumni who made the supreme sacrifice in World Wars I and II.

TRINITY CHURCH, McClure, received a bequest of $3,000 from the estate of Mrs. Margaret Middleswarth and $900 from the estate of her late husband, Ner Middleswarth. THE DURHAM CHARGE of Springtown received a bequest of $450 from the estate of Mrs. Emma G. Muschlitz.

RECENT INSTALLATIONS: THE REV. WILLIAM ELBERT as pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Springfield, Oct. 1. THE REV. O. E. FEEMAN as pastor of the Grace charge Sept. 10. THE REV. RICHARD C. KLICK as pastor of St. Paul's Church, Allentown, Sept. 17. THE REV. PAUL E. WHITMOYER as pastor of Salem Church, Kissel Hill, Sept. 17.

"ESTABLISHING LAY VISITATION evangelism as a continuing pattern of congregational activity" was the subject of an institute Sept. 22 at Redeemer Church, Harrisburg, attended by 94 area directors of visitation evangelism and synodical officers, representing congregations in West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

MEMBERS OF Salem Church, Oberlin, held a service of rededication Sept. 10 following redecoration of the interior of the church at a cost of $5,600. GEORGE WHETSTONE

Springfield Installs New Pastor

PHILADELPHIA—The Rev. William Elbert was installed pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Springfield, on Oct. 1 by Synod President Dwight F. Putman. A baptismal font, in memory of the pastor's father, Mr. William Elbert, assistant treasurer of the Lutheran Laymen's Movement, was dedicated.

GETHSEMANE SCHOOL of Christian Education began its 31st year with sessions at Holy Communion Church, Philadelphia, Sept. 26. Pastor William Elbert is dean; the faculty includes Pastors Harold Artz, Alvin Butz, Arthur Yeagy and Frederick Goos.

OVER THE WEEKEND of Sept. 23-24, fourteen young people from Temple Church visited New York as guests of Luther Leaguers of Good Shepherd Church, Brooklyn.

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NORTHEAST PHILADELPHIA churches are completing a five-week Leadership Training School in Prince of Peace Parish Hall.

DR. G. ELSON RUFF addressed the opening meeting of the Lutheran Ministerial Association Sept. 18. "New Trends in Catechetical Instruction" was presented by Pastor Donald S. Irvin, Haddonfield, N. J., at the meeting of the association Oct. 2.

Trends pointed out included: more time for instruction, use of Pentecost instead of Palm Sunday for confirmation, use of all audio-visual aids including blackboards, maps, charts, flash cards and films; retention of memorization as an aid to learning; a life-applied teaching method; use of colored pictures in textbooks; and pupil worksheets.

GROUP WORK EXTENSION—a new project of the Lutheran Social Mission Society of Philadelphia—was explained to pastors and laymen in St. Matthew's Church Sept. 19.

A modern $130,000 church school addition was dedicated at St. John's, Melrose Park, Sept. 24. Ministerium President Emil E. Fischer was guest speaker. Dr. Peter P. Hagan was the chairman of the building committee. W. Carter Merbreier, of Temple University School of Theology, has been assisting Pastor Kenneth P. Otten in the development of an educational program.

DR. RAYMON KISTLER, president of Beaver College, and Dr. Millard Gladfelter, provost of Temple University, were the speakers at a Community Night program.

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TEXAS

Texas Mission Nears Organization

THE GARDEN OAKS mission in Houston, under mission developer Pastor Delmar I. Dolton, expects to organize soon. Services are held in the parsonage. A church school is held Saturdays. Five lots have been purchased for a church site.

CHEY DIRECTOR F. E. EILERS reported that 11 of the 30 congregations of synod have paid their quota in full and five others have promised to meet it in full by the end of 1951. Announcement was made at the Fall Pastors' Conference at Salem Church, Port Lavaca, Sept. 27-28. Participants included: Pastors J. C. A. Pfenninger, Carl J. Deithloff, J. M. Schedler, E. L. Wagner, Paul Bechter, and Wm. J. Hoebel.

GARLAND MISSION, near Dallas, has moved a former Augustana church onto their lots, now have a more suitable place of worship.

NLC CHURCHES in Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Lower Rio Grande Valley will conduct Reformation rallies.

First English Church, Austin, has voted to call a deaconess next year.

SIXTY YOUNG PEOPLE from Cuero, Ander, Kilgore and Schroeder gathered at St. Andrew's Chruch, Weesatche, for a rally Sept. 10. Pastor A. A. Hahn of Cuero spoke on "Hands" illustrating the different kinds of hands in the church. The fall rally of the State Luther League will be held in Shiner Nov. 11-12.

PASTORS J. M. SCHEDLER, Victoria; Frank Broesicke, Goliad; and Walter L. Lentz of Port Lavaca appear frequently on Radio Station KVIC, Victoria, for morning devotions.

INCREASING Sunday school and church attendance in St. Mark's, Corpus Christi, demands expansion, Pastor Philip Wahlberg believes. City zoning restrictions caused a building petition to be denied by the Corpus Christi City Board of Adjustment.

MISSION DEVELOPER GLENN BOLIEK is starting work in the Parkdale area in Dallas.

GRACE CHURCH, Houston, recently moved

into a new church and educational plant, is considering plans for more Sunday school rooms. A congregational meeting was held to discuss the matter. Laymen go out each week to visit prospective members.

JAMES F. VORKOPER

DECEASED

E. W. Leslie

The Rev. E. W. Leslie, retired pastor of the South Carolina Synod, died in an Aiken (S. C.) hospital Sept. 28. He was 78.

Born in Bedford County, Va., Pastor Leslie was graduated from Roanoke College and was ordained by the Southwest Virginia Synod following private theological instruction. He served pastorates in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. While in the Virginia Synod, he authored "A History of the Lutheran Church in Botetourt County," also served as superintendent of the Lutheran Children's Home of the South in Salem, Va. After 45 years in the active ministry, he retired in 1943.

He is survived by a foster daughter, Mrs. C. C. Nichols, of Warrenville, S. C.; a sister, Mrs. Emma Zimmerman, Blue Ridge, Va.; a brother, C. W. Leslie, Roanoke, Va.; and several foster grandchildren.

The funeral service was conducted Sept. 29 at St. James' Church, Graniteville, S. C., by the Rev. J. Virgil Addy, assisted by South Carolina Synod President Karl W. Kinard.

ASSIGNMENT OF CHAPLAINS

Recently inducted into active service

ALLISON, MCCURTIS W. From First Church, Warren, Pa., associate pastor. To 28th Pennsylvania National Guard, Camp Atterbury, Ind.

BALKAN, WILLIAM H. From Chaplain School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. To Fort Francis Warren, Cheyenne, Wyo.

BEAMER, JAMES R. From Veterans Administration, Coatesville, Pa. To U.S.N.S. General Meigs (T-AP-116), c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.

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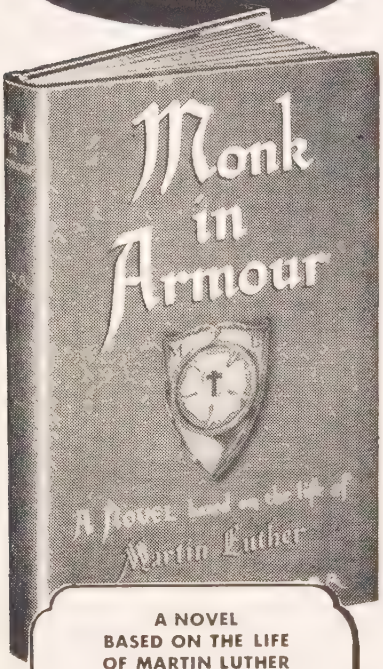

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ABINGDON-COKESBURY

PAUL, WILLIAM E. From Chaplain School, Fort Benning, Ga. To Hqs. Det. 328th Ord. Bn., APO 660, c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

SALTZGIVER, L. B. From Calvary Church, Woodbine, Md. To 45th Oklahoma National Guard, Camp Polk, Leesville, La.

SCHAEFFER, HENRY PAUL. From Holy Communion Church, Berlin, N. J. To OMR 17, Keesler Air Force Base, Miss.

Retired

SCHRODER, PETER C. Elberton, Ga.

STECK, CHARLES F. University of Tampa, Dept. of Public Relations, Tampa 6, Fla.

AIR FORCE

MATTHEIS, ALBERT. From Tyndall AU AFB, Fla. To Hq. Sqdn., 51st Fighter Intercepter Wg., APO 235, c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

NAVY

HOLLAND, CHARLES F. From USS Consolation, c/o Fleet Post Office, New York, N. Y. To USS Consolation (AH-15), c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.

MORTON, FRANK R. From Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. To USS Cape Esperance (CDL-88), c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.

PETERSON, KARL G. From U.S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I. To Chaplain's Office, U.S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.

RICHTER, THOMAS J. From Port Chaplain, Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y. To U.S.C.G. Receiving Center, Cape May, N. J.

VOSSELER, LAWRENCE C. M. From Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif. To USS Toledo, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.

ULC CALENDAR

OCTOBER

27-29. Luther League Convention. Ohio Synod. Youngstown

31- 1. WMS-ULCA Conference of Synodical Presidents. Muhlenberg Building, Philadelphia

NOV.

1- 2. Women's Missionary Society Executive Board. Muhlenberg Bldg., Philadelphia
2- 3. Women's League, Gettysburg College. Christ Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
3. Board of Ministerial Pensions and Relief. Muhlenberg Building, Philadelphia
14. Brotherhood Convention. Virginia Synod. Christ Church, Roanoke
17. Brotherhood Convention. South Carolina Synod. Redeemer Church, Newberry

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in conclusion . . . . . .

WE HAVE SOME unfinished business on the schedule in most of our churches just now. It's raising our 1950 Lutheran World Action fund. Usually the offerings are received in the spring. But this year we were busy then with CHEY.

To Oct. 1 the United Lutheran congregations had gathered only about 50 per cent of their share of the 1950 total: $3,200,000. It is proposed that the offerings be received on Reformation Sunday —Oct. 29—and throughout November. This will be a good way to celebrate the anniversary of Martin Luther's labors.

As Dr. S. C. Michelfelder told the Des Moines convention, one Lutheran out of every 10 in the world today is a refugee. That means 8 million, more or less, are homeless. Through our World Action we have been bringing DPs to the United States and Canada and helping other refugees resettle elsewhere. This is slow, expensive, hard work. But it means thousands of families rescued from despair.

We are giving food, clothing, and medicine to Arab refugees in Palestine. Just recently the doors have opened to permit us to send badly needed supplies to pastors and others in Yugoslavia. We are still helping to reconstruct the church life in Germany, northern Norway, Finland. And in Africa and Asia are missions that must be supported from America.

THE STORY IS no longer as heartbreaking as it was when we were told of long lines of little children waiting for cups of soup. Now the struggle has taken a new turn. We through our World Action gifts have been helping to strengthen the church in East Germany which now faces the time of severe trial in its conflict with the Communists. We are getting a trickle of help into other iron-curtain lands, to encourage our brothers who are still steadfast.

Our goal this year is lower than at any time since the war. It won't be beyond reach of any of us: five or ten dollars apiece from some, one or two dollars from others. It's our investment in our Lutheran brothers in other lands, that their churches may be bright centers of hope in difficult days.

At the Des Moines convention Dr. Fry and Dr. Paul Empie were among speakers who made strong appeals for this year's Lutheran World Action fund. They know exactly how great are the needs we must attempt to satisfy, because they have visited Europe this past summer. They tell us plainly, urgently, what they think we ought to do. And they know what they are talking about.

THERE IS SOMETHING deeply satisfying in putting a five-dollar bill in a little envelope and sending it off to places we shall never see to work among people whom we shall never meet, in the name of our Lord Jesus. It's investing a little part of ourselves in a great Christian speculation.

The final result of our gift may not become evident until long after we are gone. Only God knows what will result from our offerings, but in His hands they are safe, because they are sent to do His work.

A sincere Christian develops a hunger for giving as much as he can spare for work beyond the limits of his ordinary life. He wants to channel everything he can afford into great projects which will outlive him. And of all projects, Lutheran World Action is one which goes deep and far, and has been producing results which no man can measure. —ELSON RUFF

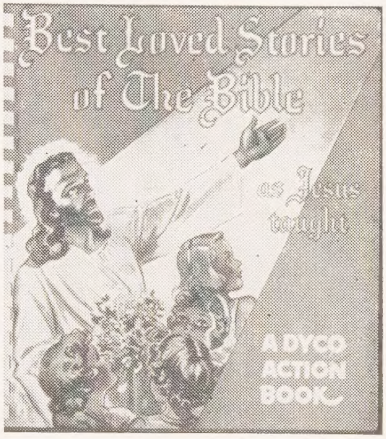
gift books for children

Children always love a new book. It can be as a birthday gift, convalescent gift —for a special visit—and come to think—it's not too early to start Christmas shopping. The books listed here are suitable for gift-giving for any occasion.

TELL ME ABOUT GOD Filling a long-felt need of parents of very young children, who want to know about God, this beautiful book answers their questions so simply and directly that the child cannot help but understand about the Creator and feel close to him. Ages 3-7, 72 pages, 8 x 10½ inches. (T1929) $2.00

TELL ME ABOUT JESUS In this beautiful and spiritually significant book, the instinctive association in children's minds of their own problems with the facts about Jesus is skillfully handled. Makes Christian living a part of daily life. Ages 4-9, 72 pages, 8 x 10½ inches. (T1930) $2.00

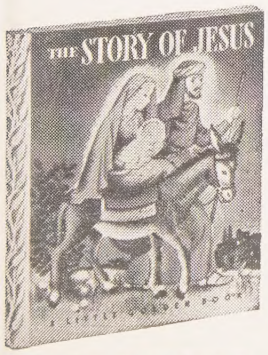
BEST LOVED STORIES OF THE BIBLE A delightful new picture book in beautiful full color. The book contains a magic wand that makes the parables of Jesus come alive. Size 8 x 9 inches with heavy board covers and spiral binding. (T3619) $1.25



TWO MINUTES WITH GOD A book of family devotions that takes into account the needs of young children, 155 devotions developed around 31 themes of specific child interest, activity, or problems. (T2028) $1.75

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF SONG A collection of 82 religious songs for children of primary age. Both words and music are within the range of six-to-eight-year-olds. Many of the selections will be enjoyed by even younger children. Line drawings on every page and a gaily colored cover. (T6195) $1.50

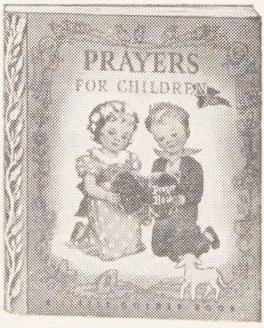
THE TALL BOOK OF NURSERY TALES Here is a novel presentation of many familiar nursery tales. The book itself is only 5¼ inches wide but is 12¼ inches high. Included are 24 stories with more than 150 pictures by Rojankovsky, many of them in full color. A Mother Goose which fairly sparkles with life and color and is certain to delight parents and children alike. (T2314) $1.00



Here are two of the famous Little Golden Books, size 6¾ x 8 inches. 25c each

THE STORY OF JESUS The story of the Nativity, beautifully and reverently retold for children. 14 pictures in lovely full color. (T4692)

PRAYERS FOR CHILDREN 18 prayers beloved by generations of children. 14 pictures in lovely full color. (T1547)



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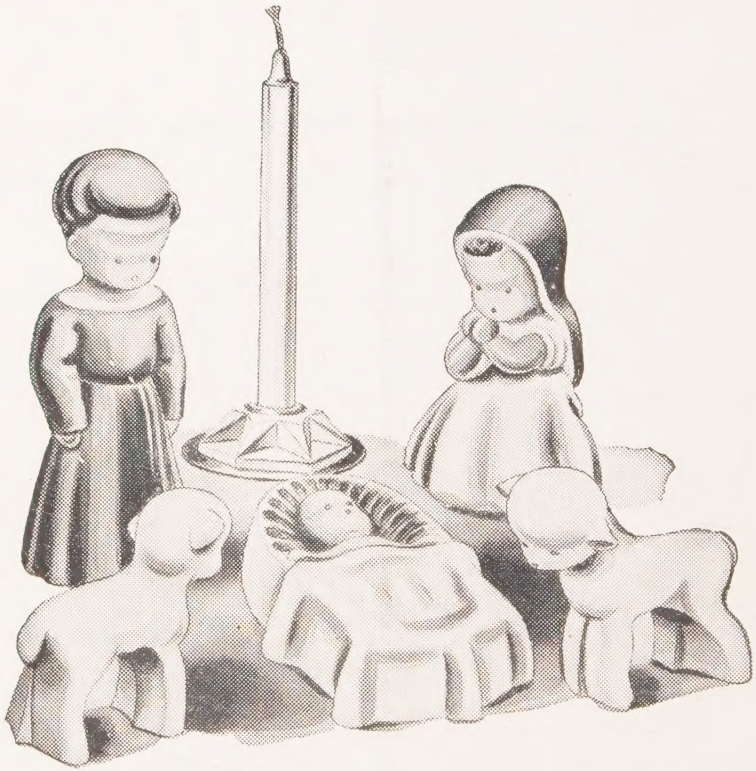
Nativity Set



A charming Nativity Scene that is ideal for the Nursery, Beginner or Primary Departments of the Sunday School, or for a centerpiece in home decorations. Includes figures of Mary, Baby, Joseph, two lambs, two white candles and a base. Attractively colored in delicate tints. The largest piece is 3" high. Six pieces attractively packaged in gift box. (NXT485) **$1.00**

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